





Yours Sincerely
M E Baldwin

PREFACE.

The facts contained in this book have been carefully collected from standard works of the ablest authorities; and, so far as I am aware, are considered legal authority. The historians are William of "Malmesbury," "Anglo-Saxon Chronicles," also "Burke's Peerage," The Venerable Bede, Freeman, Guizot, Macauley, J. Horace Round, etc. The ancestors of our line belong to the extinct peerage, yet none the less is it an honor to claim what is every great English family's pride, and what Burke and others so repeatedly proclaim: The old, distinguished and illustrious line of descent from the nobles of the Conqueror's reign. Many of the present families of nobility have sprung from these ancestors.

I wish also to add that certain authorities do not give the Conqueror a daughter Gundreda, but that she is child of Matilda by former marriage to Gerbod. But the line may be traced to the Conqueror by his daughter Adella to the de Bohuns, who are in line of descent. For line see appendix.

This work I dedicate to my dear husband and children.

MILLIE E. BALDWIN.

San Francisco, 1904.

The Sign = signifies Married, also letter m. The letter d. for Deceased, and dau. for Daughter.

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SAN FRANCISCO.
M. SHANNON, PRINTER.
1904.

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Descent from Charlemagne

EMPEROR OF FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY.



CHARLEMAGNE (the Great) m. Princess Hildegard	had
Louis I (le Debonaire), King of France, m. Judith, dau. of Count Guelph	had
Charles II (the Bald), King of France, m. Hermintrude	had
Louis II (le Beuge), King of France, m. Adelaide	had
Charles III (the Simple), King of France, m. Edgifu, sister of Athelstan, King of England	had
Louis IV (d'Outremer), King of France, m. Princess Gerberga, dau. of Emperor Henry I of Germany	had

Charles, Duke of Lorraine (excluded from the throne by Hugh Capet), m. Agnes d'Vermandois, great-grand-dau. of Alfred (the Great), King of England	had
Charles, Duke of Lorraine. (His descendants became Landgraves of Thuringia and Dukes of Bavaria)	had
Wigerius, Duke of Bavaria	had
Baldwin Teutonicus, m. dau. of Richard de Clare (a Baron of Runymede)	had
Nicholas de Baschville, Lord of Castle Martel in Germany, m. a niece of Duchess Gunorra, aunt of William (the Conqueror)	had
William de Warren, m. dau. of Rafe de Torta, Protector of Normandy during the nonage of Duke Richard I	had
Roger de Mortimer, brother of William de Warren, first Earl of Surrey	had
Ralph de Mortimer, brother of the Earl of March, Lord of Wigmore Castle, m. Lady Millicent	had
Hugh de Mortimer, second Baron of Wigmore Castle (d. 1185), m. Lady Maude	had
Roger de Mortimer, third Baron of Wigmore Castle (d. 1215) m. Lady Millicent, dau. of Robert Ferers, fourth Earl of Derby, and his wife Sybilla, dau. of Sir William de Braose of Brecknock	had
Lady Joan de Mortimer m. Walcheline or Walter de Beauchamp, son of fourth Baron Beauchamp	had
William de Beauchamp, fifth Baron Beauchamp of Elmley, m. Lady Isabel, dau. of William, sixth Baron Mauduit and fourth Baron Henslake, heritable Chamberlain of the Exchequer	had

William de Beauchamp, sixth Baron Beauchamp, created Earl of Warwick, m. Lady Maud, dau. of Sir John Fitz-John	had
Guy de Beauchamp, second Earl of Warwick (b. 1275, d. 1315), m. Lady Alice, dau. of Sir Ralph de Toni and was widow of Sir Thomas de Leyburn	had
Lady Mathilda de Beauchamp, m. Geoffrey, second Baron de Say, Admiral of the King's fleet	had
Lady Idonea de Say, a great heiress (see Burke), m. Sir John Clinton of Maxtock, third Baron (1326-1397)	had
Lady Margaret Clinton, m. Sir Baldwin de Montfort	had
Sir William de Montfort, m. Lady Margaret Peche	had
Sir Baldwin de Montfort (b. 1445-1475), m. Lady Joana Vernon	had
Robert Montfort of Bescote, Staffordshire	had
Catherine de Montfort, m. Sir George Booth, son of Sir William Booth, Sheriff of Chester	had
Sir William Booth, m. Ellen, dau. of Sir John Montgomery	had
Jane Booth, m. Sir Thomas Holford of Chester	had
Dorothy Holford, m. Sir John Bruen of Bruen Stapleford, Cheshire	had
John Bruen of Bruen Stapleford, m. Margaret. (This John Bruen was a great philanthropist, a benefactor to all the poor of three parishes, and of great piety. See later in my remarks)	had
Marie Bruen (came to America), m. John Baldwin, Sr. of Milford, Conn., one of the founders, as was her brother Obadiah. The Bruen family became eminent in America ; many became celebrated clergymen and lawyers.	had

Abigail Baldwin, m. Samuel Baldwin, son of Nathaniel Baldwin, one of the founders of Milford, Conn.	had
Captain Nathaniel Baldwin, who served in the war under King Charles II of England, m. Elizabeth Parmelee	had
Samuel Baldwin, m. Mercy Stanley	had
Samuel Baldwin, who served in the American Revolution, m. Lucina Hill	had
Harvey Baldwin, M. D., m. Nelly Calkins	had
Orrin Calkins Baldwin, m. Jane Whitman Luce	had
Orville Dwight Baldwin, m. Millie Eva Wehn	had
Blanche Evelyn	and Orville Raymond Baldwin
m. John McGaw	had m. Anna Deuprey
Baldwin McGaw	Doris Baldwin
Evelyn Victoria McGaw	Orville Dwight Baldwin
	Drusilla Baldwin
	Diane



Alfred The Great, King of England.

DESCENT FROM ALFRED (THE GREAT), KING OF ENGLAND.

Ethelwulf, King of Eng., m. Osburga, sec. Judith, dau. of Charles II, King of France	had
Aifred (the Great), (by Osberga), m. Ealswith, dau. of Earl Ethelran	had
Princess Aelfryth, m. Baldwin II, Count of Flan- ders	had
Baldwin III, Count of Flanders (mons), m. Princess Matilda, dau. of Louis IV, King of France	had
Baldwin IV (the Bearded), Count of Flanders, m. Alinor, dau. of Richard II, Duke of Normandy	had
Baldwin V (d'Iisle), Count of Flanders, m. Ardella, dau. of Robert (the Pious), King of France	had



Matilda, Queen of William (The Conqueror.)

Princess Matilda Maud, m. William, Duke of
Normandy, afterwards the conqueror of
England, 1066

had

Princess Gundreda, m. William de Warren, created
Earl of Surrey

had



William I (The Conqueror), King of England.



William de Warren, First Earl of Surrey. The husband of Princess Gundreda.

William, second Earl Warren and Surrey, m. Lady Isabel de Vermandois, dau. of Hugh Magnus, son of Henry I, King of France, great grand dau. of Hugh Capet, King of France.

had

Lady Gundreda de Warren, m. first, Roger Bello-mont de New Bergh, secondly, Roger Beaumont, Earl of Warwick

had

Waleran de Newbergh, fourth Earl Warwick. m. Alice, dau. of Sir John de Harcourt, and widow of Ralph de Lemesi

had

Lady Alice de Newbergh (of the house of Plantagenet) m. William Baron Mauduit, of Henslape

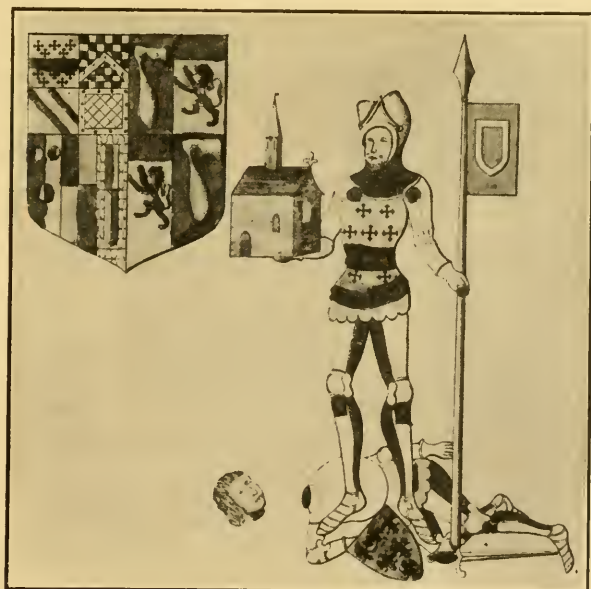
had

Lady Isabel de Mauduit, sister of William Mauduit, seventh Earl Warwick, m. William (fifth) Baron Beauchamp, of Elmley Castle, will Jan. 7, 1268 had

William de Beauchamp, created Earl of Warwick, m. Maud, dau. of Sir John Fitz-John, chief justice of Ireland 1258, and widow of Gerard de Furnival, had

Guy de Beauchamp, descent same as from Charlemagne.

In 1312, time of King Edward II, of England, the black dog of the woods, the terrible Earl of Warwick, had as prisoner, the King's favorite, Piers Gaveston. He had given his solemn oath to King Edward I, to protect the young King from the vile influence of this man, upon his death bed, and had him sent in exile. Gaveston stood before his enemies and they sentenced him to die. There was a short march to Blacklow hill, near the famous Guy's Cliff, where the judicial murder was executed. The King granted an amnesty to all participants, and all the valuable gifts confiscated were restored to the Crown.



Guy de Beauchamp, Second Earl Warwick.

ONE LINE OF DESCENT FROM ALFRED (THE GREAT), KING OF ENGLAND.

Alfred (the great) m. Ealswith, dau. of Earl Ethel- ran	had
Edward (the elder), King of England, m. Edgira, dau. of Earl Segeline	had
Princess Edgira m. Henry, Count of Vermandois and Troyes	had
Hubert (fourth), Count of Vermandois, m. Adel- held, or Alice, dau. of Count de Valois, and descended from Pepin, King of Italy, son of Charlemagne (the great)	had
Lady Alice de Vermandois m. Hugh Magnus, son of Henry I, King of France	had
Lady Isabel de Vermandois m. first Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Melent, and first Earl of Leicester; secondly, William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, a grandson of William the Conqueror, son of Princess Gundreda	had
Lady Gundreda de Warren m. firstly Roger Bello- mont de Newbergh; secondly, Roger de Beaumont, Earl of Warwick.	
Line continues same as from foregoing.	

ANCESTORS OF BALDWIN. COUNTS OF
FLANDERS.

Lidricus Harlebecensis, Forester, great grand- father of Baldwin I,	had
Baldwin I, Count of Flanders, m. Judith, dau. of Charles (second), King of France	had
Baldwin II, Count of Flanders, m. Ealfthryth, dau. of Alfred (the great)	had
Baldwin III, Count of Flanders, etc.	
From Tertullus (the rustic), whom the King made Seneschal of Anjou, descended the Plantagenets.	
From Robert (the strong) descended Hugh Capet.	
The two Christian families who have worn the greatest numbers of crowns stood side by side, at their beginnings, conscious only of vigor and courage, if ignorant of their high destiny.	

Plantagenet (*Planta Genista*), Scotch Broom. He (Geoffrey de Plantagenet) so called from wearing the flower in his hat. He was the son of Fulke, Count of Anjou.

Baldwins are also descended from Scotch Kings through Maud (the Good) Queen of Henry I.

WEST SAXON KINGS.

ETHELWULF.

From this King the English chronicles trace the line of the generations of their Kings upwards, even to Adam.—(William of Malmesbury, historian).

ALFRED (THE GREAT) SON OF ETHELWULF.

Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Elmund, Elmund of Eafa, Eafa of Eoppa; Eoppa was the son of Ingild, the brother of King Ina, who were both sons of Kenred; Kenred, son of Ceolwald, Ceolwald of Cutha, Cutha of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Ceawlin, Ceawlin of Cynric, Cynric of Creodring, Creodring of Cerdic; Cerdic was the first King of the West Saxons; Cerdic of Elsa, Elesa of Esla, Elsa of Gewis, Gewis of Wig, Wig of Freawin, Freawin of Frithogar, Frithogar of Brond, Brond of Beldeg, Beldeg of Woden; and from him proceeded the Kings of many nations. Woden was the son of Frithowald, Frithowald of Frealaf, Frealaf of Finn, Finn of Godwulf, Godwulf of Geat, Geat of Taetwa, Taetwa of Beaw, Beawa of Sceldi, Sceldi of Sceaþ, who, as some affirm, was driven on a certain island in Germany, called Scamþta (of which Jornandes, the historian of the Goths, speaks), a little boy asleep, with a handful of corn at his head, whence he was called Sceaþ; and on account of his singular appearance, being well received by the men of that country, and carefully educated, in his riper age he reigned in a town which was called Slaswic, but at present Haithby; which country, called old Anglia whence the Angles came into Britain, is situated between the Saxons and the Gioths.

Sceaþ was the son of Heremod, Heremod of Itermon, Itermon of Hathra, Hathra of Guala, Guala of Bedwig, Bedwig of Streaf, and he, as they say, was the son of Noah, born in the Ark.

His ancestry can be traced in the Bible.

CHAPTER I.

ROYAL ANCESTRY OF BALDWIN DESCENDED
FROM BRUEN IN AMERICA.

As will be seen by the foregoing charts of lineage, the ancestors date from a very early period, Charlemagne (the great) Emperor is one of the ancestors; also, two of his sons and grandsons, for three or four generations.

Alfred (the great). King of England. and his son Edward (the elder), and his daughter Ealftthyth, are progenitors in a lineal line.

Ancestors also are from the powerful Dukes of Normandy, commencin^g with the founder, Rollo I, down to William the Conqueror, who were connected by marriage with the Baldwins, the Counts of Flanders.

They were very powerful, and possessed immense wealth. They became famous in history as being the leaders in the crusades of the Holy Land, and they became the first Kings of Jerusalem, and all their descendants, after the male line became extinct, their daughters' husbands succeeded to the throne. The last descendant, Iolanthe, was married to Frederick II, Emperor of Germany. He died possessed of seven crowns.

Ancestors of the house of Anjou are among the grand-parents.

The powerful house of Capet, its progenitor Robert (the Strong), down to King Henry I of France.

The line of French, Flemish and English progenitors were united in marriage, and the line continues lineally through several noble and eminent families to Marie le Bruen, the wife of John Baldwin, Sr., of Milford, Conn., America.

CHAPTER II.

EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE.

Charlemagne, b. April 2, 742, at Ingelheim, Mayence. His father was Pepin, who was the son of Charles Martel. Charlemagne was married twice before he married Hildegard, the mother of the sons that inherited the thrones of France, Germany and Italy. She was the daughter or the granddaughter of Gotfried, Duke of Allemania.

Her peerless beauty is poetically described as that of the lilies blended with the roses, and it is said that she added to the charms of her person the shining attributes of a bright intellect and a kind heart.

Many historians have written of Charlemagne, and all give him the title of Great. He was considered a wonderful man of great intellectual reach, and a distinguished warrior.

His encouragements of the fine arts and the founding of schools are among his noble deeds. He was invariably kind and with unflagging energies. His mode of life was simple, dressing as his people, save on certain occasions. He was a great lover of the hunt, and was early and late in his saddle, hunting in the Ardenne Mountains.

His love of the beautiful was one of his attributes, whether to his credit or otherwise, but it was a very early period of civilization, and so one must overlook his faults and ponder over his good and celebrated deeds. History considers him one of the greatest Emperors, and Pope Hadrian said of him, the fame of his glorious line was destined to sound throughout the world. He was made a patrician.

In that celebrated battle of Roncevals, made famous in song and story, Baldwin is mentioned. It is the first time the name is noted in history. He is a nephew of Charlemagne, and it was he that took the horse of the dying Orlando, the favorite nephew of Charlemagne, to tell him of his death. See the poem, "Songs of Roland." Charlemagne had eight children. King Pepin, his son, of Italy, was the ancestor of the Counts of de Vermandois.

Charlemagne, Emperor, m. Hildegarde	had
Pepin, King of Lombardy, m. Bertha, dau. of William, Count of Toulouse	had
Bernard, King of Lombardy, m. Conegunde	had
Pepin, Count de Vermandois, m. —	had
Hubert I, Count de Vermandois, m. —	had
Hubert II, Count de Vermandois, m. —	had
Albert I, Count de Vermandois, m. Gerberger, dau. of Louis IV of France	had
Hubert III, Count de Vermandois, m. Hermingarde	had
Otto m. Pavie	had
Hubert IV m. Hildegarde	had
Adelheld m. Count Hugh Magnus, son of Henry I, King of France, by the latter marriage uniting the names of Charlemagne and Hugh Capet, who was descended from the powerful house of Anjou by Robert (the Strong's) supposed descent from the great Saxon Wittikind.	

The death of Pepin is noted at the age of 33 years. It was a great bereavement to the Emperor, who would retire to the camp at Verdun and weep upon the altar for his beloved son in solitude.

He was buried in Milan on the fifth of the Ides of July, in the third year of the indication.

A son of the great Lord Charles.

Hic Pepinus Rex. quiescat in pace, qui in hac, regnavit provincia ann.

In 796 Charlemagne engaged in a war with the Huns, whom he conquered, and received many rare treasures of art and holy relics.

He was tall and of commanding appearance. He died at Ingelheim in 840. He divided his kingdom between his three sons. Charlemagne lived threescore years and ten, but was not considered old. In the last years of his life he did more work of the highest intellectual reach than many of the ablest men of half his age.

CHAPTER III.

Louis I (le Debonaire), son of Charlemagne, m. Judith, a daughter of Guelph or Welf.

ANCESTRY OF THE HOUSE OF GUELPH.

Guelph I, Count of Weingarten, was the founder, later Count of Altdorf. The Dukes of Upper and Lower Bavaria engaged in the first Crusades. He had married a daughter of Baldwin V, Judith, whose sister, Matilda, married William, the Duke of Normandy. I will give a more detailed account of the Baldwins, Counts of Flanders, later.

The son of Louis was Charles II (the Bald), who was married to Hermintrude of Orleans. He succeeded his father as King of France, and was succeeded by his son, Louis II (le Beuge), and he was succeeded by his son Charles III (the Simple), as King of France. He married Edgifu, a daughter of Edward (the Elder). Their son, Louis IV, King of France (styled d'Outremer, as he was born in exile while in England with his parents). He married Princess Gerberga, a daughter of Henry I of Germany (called the Fowler.) He was one of Germany's greatest Kings.

In the year 921 the whole German nation was under his rule. After several battles, he conquered the whole of Lorraine, which had still wavered between France and Germany. Soon he strengthened this union by giving his daughter, the Princess Gerberga, in marriage to its Duke, Gislebert, and during seven centuries that beautiful land was united with Germany. Gerberga, upon becoming a widow, married Louis IV of France. They had two sons, Lothaire and Charles, Duke of Lorraine.

Louis V was son of Lothaire, and was on the throne of France. At his death Charles, Duke of Lorraine, was heir to the throne of his nephew.

He had married Agnes de Vermandois, a great-granddaughter of Alfred (the Great), also descended from Charlemagne. They had a son, Charles, Duke of Lorraine and Bavaria.

To return to Charles III and his Queen, Edgifu. When in exile they were received at the Court of Athelstan, King of England, as that monarch was her brother. Athelstan tried to conciliate Hugh (the Great), and the ruling power in France, to place Charles upon the throne. So he gave his sister, Eadchild, in marriage to Hugh. The negotiator was

Adolof, Count of Boulogne, son of Baldwin II. Hugh was descended from Robert (the Strong), Count of Anjou. Hugh Capet, his son, finally received the crown of France.

Baldwin II was the founder of the house of Blois.

Aelfthryth, a daughter of Alfred (the Great), had married Baldwin II, Count of Flanders. She was a cousin of Athelstan, and she brought rare gifts from Flanders to the marriage, relics from the Holy Land, a rare vase compared to the Barberini vase, the genuine sword that pierced the Saviour's side. The marriage to which this magnificence was a prelude was not a happy one. After some years they separated.

Hugh later married Hedwig, a daughter of Henry I of Germany.

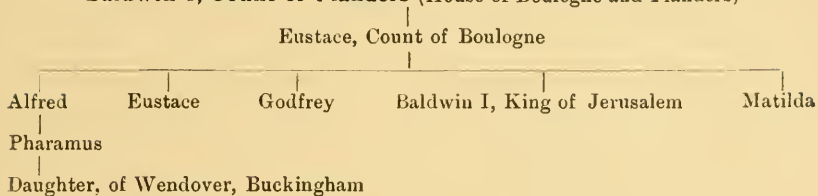
Her brother, Otto, afterwards King, married Edith, sister of Athelstan, thus uniting Germany and England.

Louis IV was placed upon the throne of France, although Hugh Capet was virtually the ruler.

His mother was Edgifu, a sister of Athelstan. Her life redounds little to her credit. Having formed an attachment for the Count of Meaux, son of Count de Vermandois, who deprived her husband of his throne, she caused him, as it were, to forcibly carry her off. They were subsequently married, but her son, Louis, justly provoked at such flagrant conduct, had her committed to the care of his Queen, Gerberga.

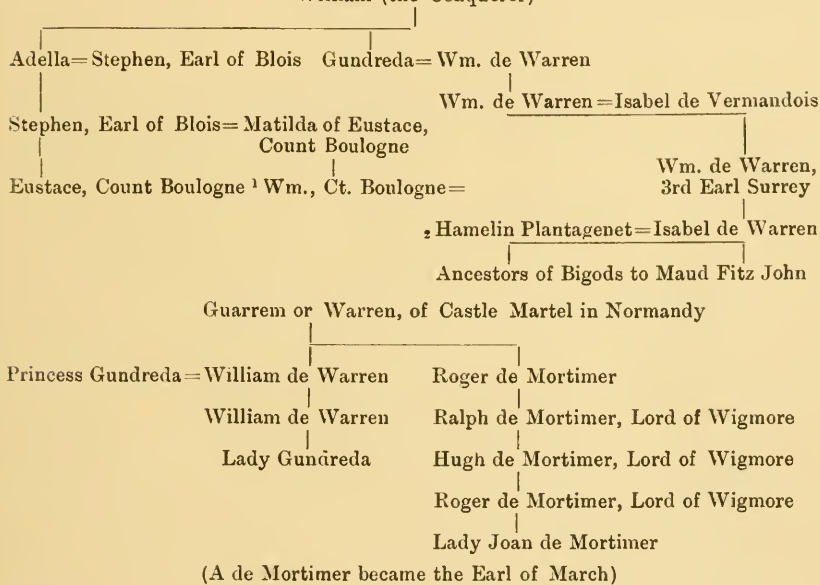
CHAPTER IV.

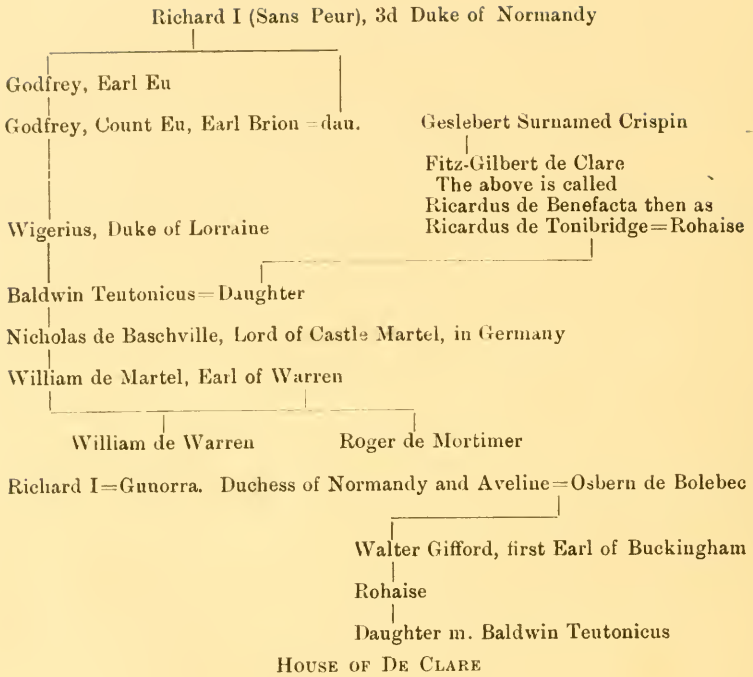
Baldwin I, Count of Flanders (House of Boulogne and Flanders)



House of Blois

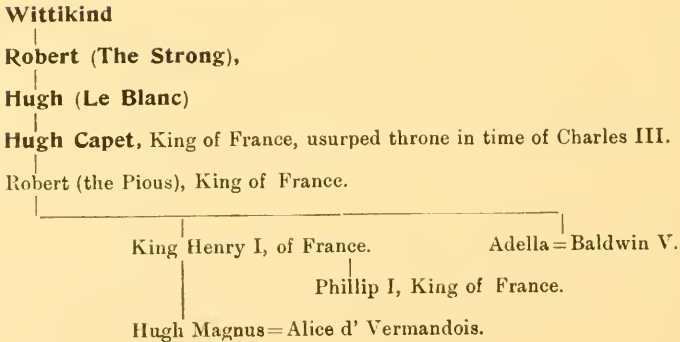
William (the Conqueror)





CHAPTER V.

COUNTS OF ANJOU.



You can note on chart of Alfred (the Great) the descent of Alice de Vermandois, through his granddaughter, Princess Edgira, and her marriage to the powerful Duke Hugh, brother of the reigning King Phillip I of France, whose descent is from the illustrious house of Anjou, which was destined to give so many famous kings to the throne of France.

I will now proceed with the house of Flanders and the Norman Dukes, as there were many of that illustrious line noted in history who are the progenitors of the Baldwins.

Baldwin I, King of Flanders, married Judith, daughter of Charles II, King of France. She was the widow of Ethelwulf, King of England. She was grandmother of Godfrey of Boulogne, Eustace and Baldwin, who went forth on the Crusades and became Kings of Jerusalem.

From Lord's Beacon Lights of History, vol. II: Ethelwulf, King of England, at the age of sixty years, married a French Princess, a daughter of Charles II, who was only fourteen years of age. Even in that rude age it caused a great scandal, which nearly caused his dethronement. He was returning from his visit to Rome, with his young and favorite son, Alfred, later the King. He lived but two years after that marriage, and his youthful widow married his son Ethelbald, who inherited the throne.

It was through this woman, Judith, and her subsequent husband Baldwin I (Bras de Fer), Count of Flanders, that the English Kings, since the Conqueror, trace their descent from Alfred the Great and Charlemagne. Her son, Baldwin II, Count of Flanders, married Aelfthryth, the daughter of Alfred. No doubt she brought about this union between the daughter of her talented stepson (Alfred) and her son, Baldwin II. From this union a couple of generations descended the Conqueror's Queen, being Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, and his consort, Adella, daughter of Robert (the Pious), King of France.

The present royal family of England can trace a direct descent through William (the Conqueror), Alfred (the Great), and is allied by blood remotely with most of the reigning princes of Europe. The present line is also descended through Judith to the Guelphs. The Baldwins of American birth, descended from Marie le Bruen, have the same line of descent.

Baldwin II, Count of Flanders, was the founder of the house of Blois.

Charles II gave all the region between the Scheld and the sea to Baldwin I, and created him Count of Flanders. The King feared him as a rival in power, so he conciliated him and he became the bulwark against the French nation. He built the city of Bruges in 856 as a fortress, and died in 880, having enjoyed his honors with peculiar celebrity. Flanders never had a man his superior in talent and warlike ability.

It would appear that the Baldwins, Counts of Flanders, were the great leaders of every enterprise. They understood and identified themselves with their people's love of industry and freedom, and Arnulf (the Old), Alfred's grandson, became the Alfred of Flemish history. Ghent was celebrated for its fine arts and their great commerce and weaving industries. The famous Bayeux tapestries were the needlework of Matilda's court ladies.

Baldwin V (de Lisle) was even more powerful than his predecessors. He was one of the most powerful vassals of the empire, which had then risen to a height unknown since the days of Charlemagne.

Earl Godwine was a close relative, his son, Tostig, having married his daughter, Judith ("Freeman" states her to be sister of Baldwin V), and thus a close and strong friendship was formed between England and Baldwin's land, as it was then called.

Baldwin desired a marriage between his daughter, Matilda, and William the Duke of Normandy, and defied the Pope, who prohibited the marriage on account of kinship, and was excommunicated therefor. William was anxious for the marriage, as it would strengthen his hold on France, as Matilda's mother, Adella, was sister of Henry I, King of France, and she was a direct descendant of Alfred (the Great), and some historians claim William desired the marriage to give him some rightful claim to England's crown.

Duke Godfrey of Boulogne stood by his kinsman in this churchly wrangle, as it was instigated by Earl Godwine of England to retain power there. Godfrey finally was forgiven and did penance by going on the Crusade to the Holy Land.

A son, Baldwin VI, the Count of Flanders, married Richildis, Countess of Namur and Hainault. They had sons,

Gilbert O'Guant and Robert. The descendants of The Baldwin, Count of Flanders, followed the Crusade, Godfrey being grandson of Baldwin I and Judith and son of Count Eustace and Ida of Boulogne, and in turn inherited the throne of Jerusalem. The male line of Baldwin Counts of Flanders lost their lives in that country and became extinct. The heirship went to the female side of the house. The Countship was finally sold by Margaret, after many generations, to Charles d'Anjou, brother of the King of France. One of the heirs (male) from a daughter became a King of Spain.

King John, the famous blind King of Bohemia, was descended from the Baldwin line. History relates of him leading in the battle fray, bound to two companions. When found dead on that battlefield, this device was found upon his shield, (Ich Dien) "I serve," which motto ever since has been the one borne by the heir to the British throne, the Prince of Wales. Baldwin's daughter Judith afterwards married Guelph IV, son of Azo and Kunigonde, the founder of the younger house of Guelph, and Henry the Black possessed successively the Duchy of Bavaria, from which illustrious stock the present royal race of England derives its descent. Count Guy of Flanders in 1300, Count Louis in 1338, Louis de Malle in 1384. Having no sons, the title went to Philip (the Bold) of Burgundy, who had married the heiress, and became their ruler, holding the great possessions of Burgundy and Flanders. A daughter, Mary, married the Archduke of Austria. This rich possession now became a part of the House of Hapsburg, 1477. Later, Charles, son of Philip of Spain, succeeded to his inheritance of the Netherlands, comprising seventeen provinces. All of the Netherlands, which was strongly Protestant, and under the Spanish rule suffered from the terrible Inquisition. The entire population was condemned to death, and sanctioned by royal charter. The country was the richest of all the countries, and most advanced in civilization.

Philip Augustus II of France married Isabella, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Hainault, and niece of Philip of Flanders.

By this marriage the ancient houses of Charlemagne and Capet were united, she being a direct descendant of Charles, Duke of Lorraine. A daughter of Charles, named Hermingarde, was married to Albert, Count of Namur, and from her descended Isabella of Hainault.

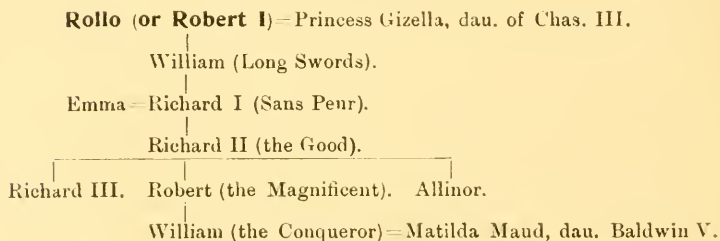
In the history of Mons. de Bonnechose of France he states that by the above link Queen Victoria may claim Charlemagne as one of her ancestors, Edward III having married Isabella of France.

The banished Charles, Duke of Lorraine, settled in Bavaria, and left sons, and a daughter, Hermingarde. The Baldwin Counts of Flanders, Hainault and Burgundy, are descended from Charlemagne by descent from Judith and Louis I. Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, is tenth in descent. (See Burke.)

Mary, Queen of Scots, was of the same line, being of the House of Anjou, Guise and Lorraine.

CHAPTER VI.

DUKES OF NORMANDY.



Counts of Boulogne and Flanders are kinspeople. The nobles who took up the cross on a Crusade to the Holy Land were Hugh the Great, son of Henry I of France; Robert, Count of Flanders; Stephen, Count of Blois. As you remember, Baldwin II was the founder of the House of Blois. Raymond of Toulouse, Eustace of Boulogne, Baldwin, Robert the Magnificent of Normandy, and Trancred.

The Crusades took place in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

In Edward the Confessor's time (1050) one Peter Baldwin is noted in the fragmentary papers as Baldwin Capilanus. He was afterwards made Abbot of St. Edmundsbury. He had been a monk at St. Denis, Paris. Edward was educated at the court of Baldwin. I wish to show the early Baldwins in England.

THE COUNTS OF BOULOGNE.

Eustace, son of Baldwin, one of the ancestors, married Goda, or Ida, who brought him rich possessions and the Countship of that ancient House of Boulogne. The emblem of a Swan is the ancient cognizance of the house. For a more comprehensive history of them read the work by J. Horace Round, called *The Counts of Boulogne as English Lords*.

In this work many by name Baldwin are mentioned. The rich and powerful family of de Warren was the next in descent. (Look on chart.) Edith, a daughter of Princess Godreda and sister of William de Warren, was the ancestor of the powerful family of Howards.

Catherine Howard was a consort of Henry VIII. The present title is Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, premier Duke of England, immediately after the Prince of blood royal. I wish to show how this ancient title is held, and the Baldwins are descended from her mother and father. Among the tenures of this great fief was one Baldwin de Austris, and a son is given lands in Wendover County, Bucks.

You will here notice that the early Baldwins held lands in Wendover—that is, the English Baldwin ancestors.

So that there can be small doubt that they are of that descent. Every one of that name in England contemporary with the Conqueror was of descent from the Counts of Flanders.

So it is reasonable to suppose the later Baldwins in that locality must be their offspring. I am making a more searching investigation in that direction. You must remember that they are most surely descended from the Counts of Flanders, by descent from Sir John Bruen, through a female. But it would be more than gratifying to show an unbroken male descent from that great and ancient house. It is rarely shown for any great period.

Of the powerful House of Anjou, Rollo, or Robert, was a great captain engaged by Charles II, King of France, to protect the frontier from invasion by the powerful Normans. You will note the line of descent.

I will now show a chart with all the names of the ancestors, and their connections by marriage.

Every name on the chart is an ancestor.

for Chart

CHAPTER VII.

It will be seen from the chart how Isabel de Vermandois is descended from Hugh Capet, paternally, and from Charlemagne and son, King Pepin, maternally. Later on, after her marriage with William de Warren, second Earl Warren and Surrey, the son of Princess Gundreda, who is descended from Alfred the Great through Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders. Her descendants follow down to Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. He is descended by his father, William, who is descended from Charlemagne, through the line of French Kings, the Earls Mortimer, to William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who married Lady Maud Fitz-John, father and mother of Count Guy.

CHAPTER VIII.

I shall now give a short series of descriptions of the various manors, also the original holders of lands at the time and before the conquest of England, in the County of Essex, which locality is the one where mostly all the ancestors lived.

The articles were discovered in a rare volume, called "The Counties of Essex and Their Holders."

Note how the lands changed hands, by descent, from inheritance, at times by confiscation, again their restoration. Some of these ancient historic places are still to be seen, though mostly in a state of ruin.

Before proceeding with this part of my subject, I will place before you a short synopsis of the Baldwin Genealogy.

They are the deductions that would connect the early line of the Baldwins with the ancient historic connections.

Judge Charles Candee Baldwin, the very eminent genealogist, leaves the inference quite plain, and one can form almost a continuous line from Baldwin through Baldwin, as is done from Baldwin to Bruen maternally, and then to the royal line. The relationship of Sir John Bruen of England is to Orville Dwight Baldwin that of sixth great-grandfather, to Queen Matilda twenty-fifth great-grandmother. That of Alfred the Great, twenty-eighth great-grandfather. Each name following in lineal line from Alfred is a child of the former name. This is the longest unbroken descent in all the world. Queen Victoria held her throne on no greater or stronger line, though the Stuarts were dethroned, and, by marriage to a Hapsburg of Germany, changed the line.

She counts among her ancestry the same progenitors as do the American Baldwins, such as her descent from the house of England's earliest Saxon Kings, also of Charlemagne, and from the house of Anjou, whose Princesses married the Scotch and English Kings. The mother of Marie Stuart, being a descendant of Anjou, and her son, James I, whose daughter married the Elector of Palatine, Victoria derives descent from them after several generations.

As these noble ancestors of Marie Bruen were all descended and connected with all the royal lines of Europe to the time after William the Conqueror and to the rich and powerful Plantagenets, the Beauchamps, the de Newbergs, Mauduits and de Say, the Booths and her most eminent father John Bruen, himself descended in a male line from a great family to 1200, this line of Baldwin may justly be proud. Several of the ancestors are of the great Charter Barons, or the Barons of Runymede.

ANCESTRY OF BALDWIN.

MALE LINE.

Richard Baldwin, of Dundridge, England, 1552,	
m. Ellen Apoke	had
Richard Baldwin, Dundridge, Eng.	had
Richard Baldwin, of Cholesburgh, Eng., 1630.	
m. Isabel	had

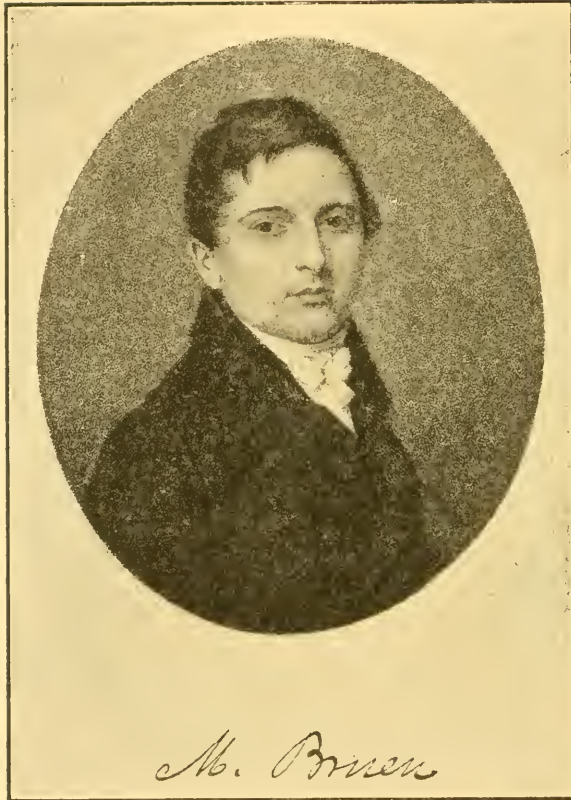
- Nathaniel Baldwin, of Cholesburg, Eng., emigrated to America, 1639, m. Joana Westcoat, widow had
- Samuel Baldwin, born in Fairfield, Conn., 1665, m. Abigail Baldwin, dau. of John Baldwin, Sr., and wife Marie Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, Eng.
- Captain Nathaniel Baldwin, b. Nov 28, 1693, in Guildford, Conn., died 1760, m. Elizabeth Parmelee had
- Samuel Baldwin, b. March 18, 1725, in Guildford, Conn., m. Mercy Stanley, died February 22, 1804 had
- Samuel Baldwin, b. Goshen, Conn., May 25, 1755, m. Lucina Hill, served six months in the Revolution had
- Harvey Baldwin, M. D., b. January 26, 1784, in Lexington, New York, d. April 9, 1852; m. Nelly Calkins, b. June 6, 1784; m. (second) Cynthia Searles, b. January 28, 1797; m. (third) Betsy Wightman, b. March 7, 1791; m. (fourth) Sarah Groom had
- Orrin Calkins Baldwin, b. February 9, 1809, in Lexington, New York, d. November 5, 1861, m. Jane Wightman Luce of Middleburgh, N. Y., dau. of Betsy Whitman Luce had
- Orville Dwight Baldwin, b. August 8, 1843, in Renslaerville, N. Y., came to San Francisco, California, m. Millie Eva Wehn, dau. of Charles Frederick Wehn, and son of Dorothea, dau. of William Von Glode; and Millie also descended maternally from Michael and Catherine Rohe, by their dau., Eva Catherine Rohe— had
- Blanche Evelyn Baldwin and Orville Raymond Baldwin

- Blanche E., b. March 18, 1874, in San Francisco,
Cal., m. John McGaw, b. July 3, 1865,
in Brentwood, Middlesex, England had
- Baldwin McGaw, b. January 27, 1900, in San Fran-
cisco, Cal., and
- Evelyn Victoria McGaw, b. February 13, 1901, in
San Francisco, Cal.
- Orville Raymond Baldwin, b. February 6, 1876, in
San Francisco, Cal., m. Anna Deuprey,
dau. of Eugene Deuprey and Florence
Hillyer, b. June 20, 1878 had
- Doris Baldwin, b. December 24, 1897, in San Fran-
cisco, Cal.
- Orville Dwight Baldwin, b. January 19, 1899, in
San Francisco, Cal.
- Drusilla, b. June 19, 1900, in Santa Barbara, Cal.
- Désirée, b 1904 in Middletown, Lake Co., Cal.

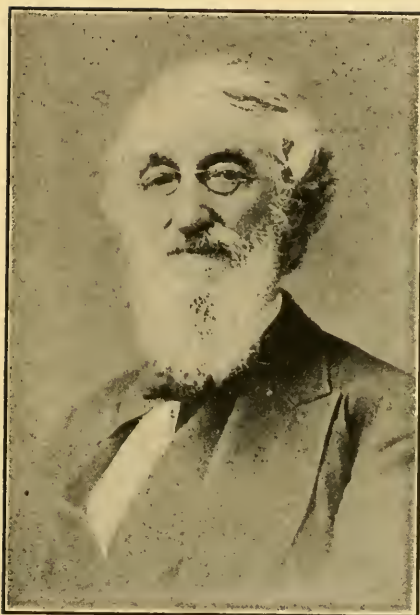
75, 112



John Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, Cheshire, England, father of Marie Bruen.



Born April 11, 1793. Descended from John Bruen. He was a noted minister of the gospel. His ancestor, Obadiah, the brother of Marie Bruen, bought, with two or three others, of the Indians, what is now Newark, formerly New Work, and the Bruens have continued living there to the present time.



Ira Baldwin, son of Samuel Baldwin and brother of
Harvey Baldwin.



Ambrose Baldwin, brother of Harvey Baldwin and grandfather of
Dr. Frank Baldwin.



Frank Baldwin, M. D.

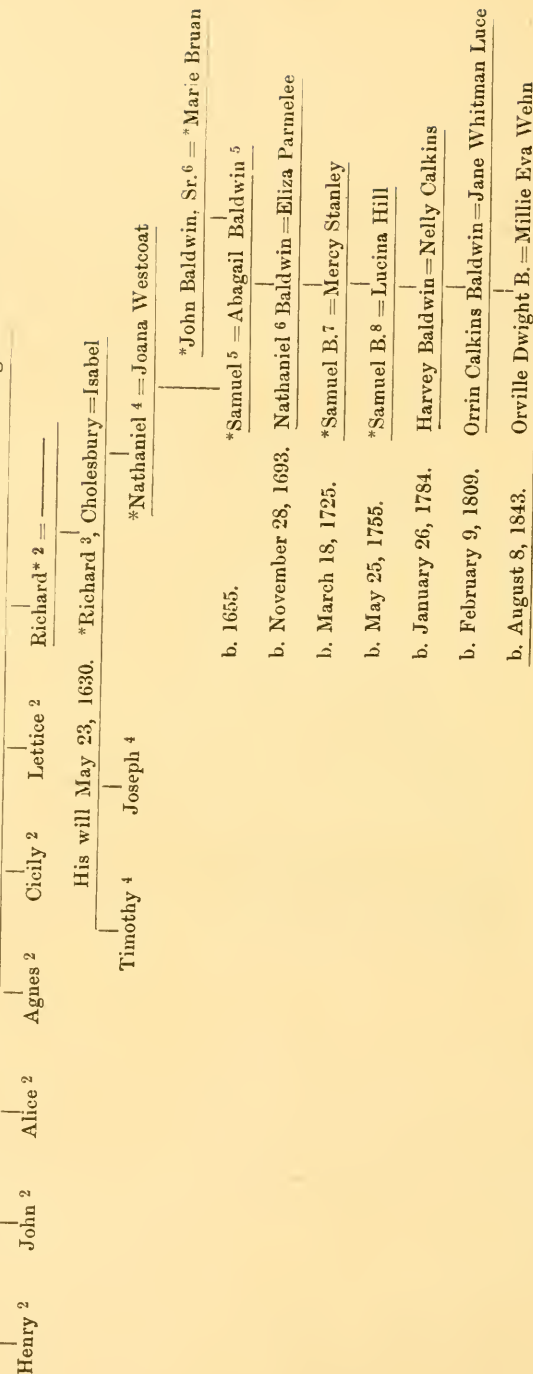
Dr. Baldwin is descended from Horace Goodyear Baldwin, son of Ambrose. The latter is brother to Harvey, who is the grandfather of Orville Dwight Baldwin.

It gives me pleasure to place his name in this work, and also his likeness, as he has given valuable assistance in tracing the family history. He is a practicing physician in Brooklyn, N. Y. He married Anna Richie Cook. Her grandmother was a Baldwin, distantly related to Ambrose Baldwin.

Their children are : John (Jack) Cook, Emily Rebecca, Ardis, and Richard Baldwin.

Baldwin Lineage in Direct Male Descent.

Richard Baldwin, of Donrigge, Parish of Aston Clinton, Co. Bucks = Ellen Apooke.
 Made his will January 16, 1552. 6. Edward VI. England.





Orrin Calkins Baldwin and his wife, Jane Wightman Luce. Father and mother of Orville Dwight Baldwin



Millie Eva Baldwin (Wehn).



Orville Dwight Baldwin.
(See Appendix B.)



Blanche Evelyn McGaw (Baldwin).

(See Appendix B.)



John McGaw.

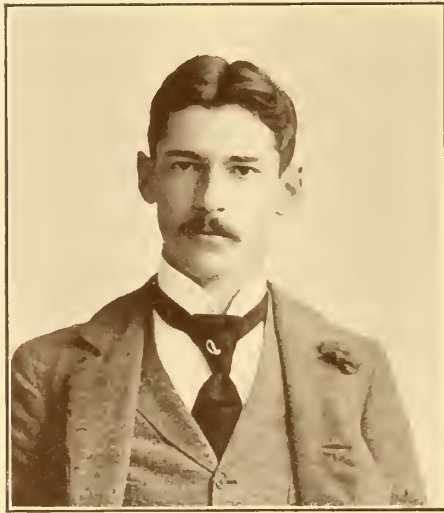


Baldwin McGaw.
(Child of Blanche.)



Evelyn Victoria McGaw.

(Child of Blanche.)



Orville Raymond Baldwin.

(See Appendix B.)



Anna Deuprey, wife of Orville Raymond Baldwin.



Orville R. Baldwin, at the age of two years.



Doris, Drusilla, and Orville Dwight Baldwin.
Children of Orville R. Baldwin.



"Windermere."

3700 Washington street, San Francisco. This home, built for Mr. Orville Dwight Baldwin, and occupied by him and family for ten years. From here their two children married, and here were born his two grandchildren, Baldwin McGaw and Evelyn Victoria McGaw.



Angelia Jane Bowman (Baldwin).



Caroline Mary Bertz (Baldwin).

Immediate descendants of Orrin Calkins Baldwin.



Warren Luce Baldwin, son of Orrin Calkins Baldwin and Jane Wightman Luce.

(See Appendix A.)



Josephine Easton Preston (Baldwin).



Jane Zilpha Swartley (Bowman).

CHAPTER IX.

MANOR OF LAMBOURNE.

The names of ancestors will be in italics.

Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, who was father of Godfrey, also had a son, Alfred. Eustace left this estate to Alfred, from whom it passed to his younger son, Pharamus de Boulogne. Matilda, daughter of Eustace, married Stephen Earl of Blois, who was son of Adella, daughter of *William the Conqueror*, and Stephen, Count of Blois. The children of Matilda and Stephen are Eustace, Count of Boulogne, and William, Count of Boulogne. The latter is married to *Isabel de Warren*, the great heiress, granddaughter of Princess Gundreda. Matilda had an immense fortune. King Henry I of England arranged the marriage, and Stephen afterwards became his successor on the throne of England. A daughter of Pharamus, sole heiress, exchanged this manor for the manor of Wendover in the County of Buckingham. The Baldwins of the early period had lands in Wendover, and also Dundridge, which is near by, was given by Henry VIII to Sir John Baldwin. After having been held for generations by the Earls of Salisbury, Margaret the last of her line being beheaded, the estate fell to the crown. The Boulogne family were connections of Baldwins, Counts of Flanders. It would seem that the Baldwins in Wendover were connected to these of Boulogne. Sir John died in 1546. He was son of William Baldwin and married Agnes Dormer, daughter of William Dormer of West Wycomb. The Dormers were an old and wealthy family, whose line continued after and rose to an Earldom. His grandson became Viscount of Ascot and Earl Caernarvon. His sister married Somerset, Lord Herbert and Marquis of Worcester.

Baldwin de Hampden was one of the Norman favorites of the Saxon king, Edward the Confessor. Hampden was and is in the same locality where in after years Baldwins were plenty. John Hampden remembers his brother, by name Baldwin, in his will. A Baldwin held lands in Gloucestershire. In 1198 Robert Fitz Baldwin holds lands. These Baldwins were certainly connections of the Counts of Flanders, Boulogne and William the Conqueror. Aylesbury Cathedral had for abbots Richard Baldwin and Johan de Hampden in 1272. Sir John Baldwin died without a male heir, but Richard and John Baldwin were no doubt his nephews, as they held lands formerly held by him. Simon de Montacute held Dundridge from 1316, and his heirs, the Earls of Salisbury, held it till 1541, when it came to Sir John

Sir John Baldwin was Chief Justice of England, 1536. He was Lord of the Manor of Aylesbury. In 1540 Henry VIII granted him the home and site of Gray Friars, Aylesbury, also Missenden Abbey, and 1544 the fee of Dunbridge. He built the new road leading to Wendover and Missenden.

The holders of lands in Essex from the time of William the Conqueror were Eudes, Bishop of Bayeux, his half brother; Arletta, the mother, who married Harluin, a Norman, had Odo, Robert, Earl of Mortain, and Emma, Countess of Albemarle; Eustace, Earl of Boulogne; *William de Warren*, Earl of Warren, he married *Gundreda*; *Richard*, son of Earl Gilbert, progenitor of the ancient house of Clare; *Hugh de Montfort*; *Henry de Ferrers*, a noble Norman, from whom descended the Earls of Derby; Robert Gernon; who were descended from the house of Boulogne; Ralph Peverill; Alebric de Veer m. Beatrix, half sister of William, the founder of the de Veers; Earl of Oxford, a daughter, married Pagan de Beauchamp; Judith, the Conqueror's niece, married Waltheof.

LINEAGE OF HAMPTON.

The antiquity of this family is beyond dispute. It dates from the foundation of the monastery at Kenilworth, time of Henry I of England, son of William the Conqueror, and assumed surname from one of the Packingtons. Sir John Baldwin's daughter married a Packington, a great heiress. He left no male heir, but two daughters. Robert Packington, time of Henry IV, was father of John Packington, leaving a son John; married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Washburn, Esq. Had three sons, one of the inner temple, John, time of Henry VII. Sir John's wife was Anne, widow of Tychburne. His fortune was divided between his brother, Humphrey, Robert and daughter. Ursula married Sir J. Scudamore, Bridget married Sir John Littleton. Robert Packington, second son, was murdered in the streets of London in 1537. He had married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of England, son of William Baldwin and Agnes, his wife, daughter of William Dormer, Esq., of Wycomb, Bucks. By this marriage with Baldwin the manors of Aylesbury, Dundridge and Bucks, with other considerable lands, came to the family of Packington. Had issue Thomas, Elizabeth, Anne and Margaret. Sir John Packington fell heir to his grandfather's estate, Sir John Baldwin's. Died June 2, 1571, being buried with great pomp at Aylesbury. The children were Mary, Catherine and Margaret. Sir John Packington was a great favorite of Queen Elizabeth. He was invited to her court and was knighted. He lived in great splendor, and was remarkable for his lofty stature and comely person. This great man died, aged 70, January, 1625.

Copied from Burke's Peccage.

ALICE DE TONI. GUY DE BEAUCHAMP.

WALTHEMSTOW TONI.

This manor given by William the Conqueror to Ralph de Toni, who was his standard-bearer at the time of the conquest. He had a son, Robert, who, deceased, left the estate to his sister, *Alice*, as heiress.

Walthemstow Toni, or High Hall, now belongs to the Maynard family. *Alice* at the time was the widow of Thomas de Leyburne. She afterward married *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of Warwick.

It passed to the crown at one time, but was restored to the Beauchamps, till it finally came to Richard (the King Maker), who was a Nevil, not a Beauchamp, he having married the heiress.

Alberic de Veer married Beatrix, half sister of William the Conqueror. He was the founder of the noble family of *Veer*, *Earls of Oxford*.

WALDRON DE SAFFRON

Was first holden by Geoffrey de Manville, who accompanied William the Conqueror. He received no less than 118 lordships. He built the castle, a part of it remaining to this day. The name was derived from a town in Normandy and the estate of Waldron became the head of the barony and the honor of Mandeville.

He was succeeded by his son, William, who was made constable of the Tower, and succeeded by his son, Geoffrey, and advanced by King Stephen to the title and dignity of the Earl of Essex.

It was during the strife for the crown between Stephen and Matilda, to whom it had been left by her father, that Geoffrey took part with Matilda, who confirmed to him whatever his grandfather or father ever held in forts or castles, and particularly the Tower of London. She also confirmed on him the office of hereditary sheriff of London, Middlesex, Hertfordshire and Essex.

It was not long that Matilda could support her hereditary dignity. Geoffrey Mandeville was killed September 14, 1144. His second son had restored by King Henry II his father's and grandfather's and great-grandfather's estates, also the Earldom of Essex. He married Eustacia. At his death the estates reverted to his brother, William de Mandeville, who went to the Holy Land with Phillip of Flanders. Geoffrey was buried in the Abbey of Mortimer in Normandy, and his heart brought to England and deposited in the chapter house of Waldron Priory.

Beatrix, his aunt, who was sister to William the Conqueror, would have succeeded to his estates, she being the lawful heir, but being aged she waived her claim for her youngest son, *Geoffrey de Say*.

It was afterwards transferred to Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, who married her granddaughter, by her son, William.

Their eldest son took the name of Mandeville, and then it came to his sister, Maude, wife of *Henry de Bohun*, and finally to a daughter, Eleanor, who married Thomas of Woodstock, who was son of King Edward IV.

LISTON HALL.

Held by Hugh de Gernon, who became a monk, married Beisia, daughter of Gerard Flatel. Gerard married Edith, sister of *William, Earl de Warren*, leaving Hugh, who was taken under the patronage of Henry I of England. He married Maude, sister of Ralph de Peronne, Count de Vermandois. Had son, Hugh Cavendish. The family took name from the ancient one of Gernons of Boulogne.

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP AND MAUDE.

EASTON HALL, BORLEY.

The lands lie in Borley, Bellechamp Otten (Beautiful Vale). Before the conquest these lands belonged to Grima and Godiva. William le Gros left two daughters, of whom Amica was the mother of Constance, whose son was Ralph de Easton.

Nicholas de Beauchamp held possession here, and was succeeded by the de Veers, in which noble family the estate continued several generations. John de Veer granted it to *Maude*, wife of *William de Beauchamp*. It belonged to Alberic, the tenth Earl, about 1400, and it was holden by his widow, Alice, of the Earl of March. It then fell to Richard, eleventh Earl, and by his widow, Alice, and to their son, John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, but was restored by King Henry VII to John, the thirteenth Earl of Oxford.

RICHARD FITZ GILBERT (EARL OF CLARE).

CLARET HALL.

The family of Vaux, or Valls, were possessed of this manor, and it was sold by Robert de Valls to Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, whose grandson, Gilbert, Earl of Clare, Hereford and Gloucester, in 1295 died possessed of this manor and hamlet of Claret.

His son, Gilbert, died and left three sisters. Ealenor married Hugh, Lord Spencer; Elizabeth married John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, ancestor of Burke of the Peerage; secondly, to Theobald, Lord Verdon; lastly, to Sir Roger de Morry; third sister married Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, then to Hugh, Lord Audly. In 1316 Elizabeth died, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Lionel, third son of King Richard III, created Duke of Clarence, and his daughter, Phillipa, married Edward de Mortimer, third Earl of March. He was succeeded by his son, Roger, and his grandson, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, Lord of Wigmore, Trim, Clare and Connaught.

BEAUCHAMP. EARL, WARREN.

HINCKFORD.

John, the fifth Earl of Oxford, a de Veer, granted Hinckford to *Maude*, wife of *William de Beauchamp*. Beatrice is second daughter and coheiress to William de Warren, Earl Warren in Normandy. He married a daughter of the Conqueror, and accompanied him on a great expedition. The daughter was *Princess Gundreda*. He distinguished himself during the military engagements, and was most liberally rewarded by having numerous estates given him, with the office of Chief Justice of England. He was afterwards made *Earl of Surrey* by William Rufus, and died (1089) in possession of more than two hundred lordships in Essex and other counties.

The ancient holders were King William, Eudes, the half brother of William (the Bishop): Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, grandfather of Godfrey de Boulogne.

Maude is daughter of *John Fitz-John*, married *William de Beauchamp*, created Earl of Warwick.

Princess Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror, married *William de Warren*, first Earl of Surrey.

PEYTON HALL

Belonged to Geoffrey Baldwin in the reign of Edward II.

THAXTED CHURCH

Contains an old window showing the intermarriage of these noble families, King Edward IV; Lionel, Duke of Clarence; *Mortimer*, Earl of March; de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, Earl of Clare; the Catholic wheel and pomegranate, the cognizance of Catherine of Aragon. The ceiling is of fine carved wood.

HIGH RODING.

Given by the Conqueror to *William de Warren*, first Earl of Surrey, succeeded by son, William, and grandson, William, whose only daughter, Isabel, by marriage conveyed it to William of Blois and was succeeded by Hamelen Plantaganet, whom she married, William of Blois, King Stephen's son having died, then to William, to John, and his grandson, John, dying without issue, succeeded to his sister, Alice, who married Edmund Fitz-Allen, Earl of Arundel, who, falling a victim to the intrigues of Queen Isabel and Roger Mortimer, was beheaded. It was restored to his son, Richard. Then to Earl of Arundel, his son; finally to Ormond and Earl of Wiltshire and Anne de Bouleyn.

MORTIMER. WIGMORE CASTLE. MILLICENT DE
FERRERS.

WOODHAM FERRERS.

Henry de Ferrers, son of Gualcheline de Ferrers, a noble Norman, who also had four other lordships in this country. Enguelf and William, his two oldest sons, dying before him, he was succeeded by his youngest son, Robert, who for his valor at the battle of Standard and in Yorkshire against King David of Scotland, was created Earl of Derby by King Stephen in 1138 and died the year following, leaving his son, Robert, to succeed him, styled the younger, as Earl of Ferrers and Earl of Nottingham. His son, William, succeeded him, remarkable as being possessed of seventy-nine knights' fees. He married Margaret, heiress of William Peverell of Nottingham, by whom he had Robert, Earl of Ferrers, who married Sybilla, daughter of William de Braose of Brecknock, by whom he had *Millicent*, wife of *Roger, Lord Mortimer*, of Wigmore.

He also had a daughter, Agatha, concubine to King John, and by that monarch mother to Joane, who married Lleweln, Prince of Wales. He also had by Sybilla his son and heir, William, Earl Ferrers, whom King Richard first deprived of his possessions, giving them to John, Earl of Mortain, William the Conqueror's half-brother, but afterwards regained them. He was succeeded by his son, William, created Earl of Derby by King John. He was created by charter July 7, 1205, and girt with a sword by the King's own hands, being the first mentioned to have been so knighted.

He married Sybilla, daughter of William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke. By Sybilla he had seven daughters, and by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Quincy, Earl of Winchester, he had Robert, who succeeded to the earldom and was the last Earl of Derby. The earldom went to the family of Grey of Ruthen, and Sir John Grey, Lord Lisle, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wildville, Earl Rivers, by whom he had two sons, Sir Thomas and Richard Woodville. His widow was afterwards the wife of King Edward IV. His son, Thomas was created Earl of Huntingdon, and by intermarriage to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from whom sprang the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, the mother being Mary, of whom, in "When Knighthood was in Flower," she is made the heroine. Roger, third Baron Mortimer of Wigmore Castle, married Millicent, daughter of Robert de Ferrers, fourth Earl of Derby.

It will be seen here that the family of Grey Woodvilles were connections of Roger Mortimer and Millicent de Ferrers.

THEYDON MOUNT.

Godric held this portion before the conquest.

This manor lying contiguous to Stapleton. Tany, or *Richard*, de Toni. Thomas Hampton was in possession of this manor.

John was his son and heir, and John his grandson.

Sir John died possessed of this estate, 1553. His next heirs were Edward Ferrers and Anne. Sir John Hampden married Philippa, daughter of John Wilford.

CHIGWELL HALL.

There are three manors in this parish. The manor house belonged to Harold, time of conquest, and the survey formed part of the possessions of *Ralph de Lemesi*, Baron of Ulverlai, in Warwickshire, where he had his country seat. Ralph, his grandson, was his successor, whose son Allen was the father of *Gerard de Lemesi*, who married *Alice de Harcourt*.

GREAT STAMFORD.

The mansion of this manor passed from Sweyn to the crown. It after belonged to *Richard Fitz-William*, under whom it was holden by the ancient family of Musters. William, son of Richard Fitz-William, on his death in 1260, left his only daughter Margery his heiress, who was married to Richard de Toni of the family of that name of Stapleford Toni.

The first *Lord Vernon* was George Venable.

TAKEN FROM THE BALDWIN GENEALOGY.

DESCENT OF DUNBRIDGE MANOR.

Simon de Montacute, d. 1315

|
Wm. de Montacute, d. 1320

|
Wm. de Montacute, created Earl of Salisbury, m. dau. of Wm. Lord Grandison

|
John, d. 1390, m. Margeret, heiress of Lord Monther

|
John, Earl of Salisbury, d. 1440

|
Thomas, Earl of Salisbury, d. 1428, m. Ealenor, sister and heir of Earl of Kent

|
Alice, m. Richard Neville, created Earl of Salisbury.

|
This Neville obtained Beauchamp Court, and
took name of Warwick, Neville d. 1460.

|
Richard, Earl of Warwick, d. 1471, called the "King Maker"

|
Isabel Neville, m. George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edw. IV,
d. 1478.

|
Margeret, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded 1541

It then came to the crown, and Henry VIII bestowed it to Sir John Baldwin and heirs and assigns. This lies in Wendover.

Account also in English history.

DE FURNIVAL. DE SAY. EARLS OF CLARE.

MANOR OF NEWPORT.

Empress Maude gave this manor to Geoffrey de Mandeville, and afterwards King John granted it to *Gerard de Furnival*.

The *de Sajs* descended from *Eustace*, Earl of Boulogne.

Richard Fitz-Gilbert was Earl Brion in Normandy, and Lord of the honour of Clare in Suffolk. He was grandson of Geoffrey, who was the natural son of Richard, Duke of Normandy.

FAIRSTED

Belonged to William Earl Ferrers, son of Robert. Ultig Hall was given to Robert, a younger son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, progenitor of the ancient Earls of Clare, and from them sprung the noble family of Fitz-Walter.

NETHER HALL.

The manor house of Nether Hall of the conquest belonged to *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, and his under tenant was William Pecatum, or *Peche*. In 1284 Sir Gilbert Peche gave this manor to Edward I and wife, Ealenor. In 1496 King Henry granted Nether Hall to John de Veer, Earl of Oxford.

HOLBREGGE, OR HOLBRIDGE.

Humphrey and Henry, sons of Earl Gilbert, also Robert of Gernon, from whom it descended to the family of de Veer, Earls of Oxford. Then to *Hugh de Mortimer*, of the house of Mortimer, Earl of March, and of Maude, his wife.

BRUNDON

Had been given to Ralph Lemesi, one of the Conqueror's great men. He had two Lordships, and eleven in other parts of the country. The capitol seat in Ulveric, in Warwickshire, from which place the baronial title was derived. Ralph, the grandson, was founder of Herfordshire Priory. And by his wife, Hadevisa, a son, Allen, who was father of Gerard at the time of Henry II. His six children were Allinore, John, Allen, Gerard, Amabelia and Basilia. John married *Alice*, daughter of Robert de Harcourt. One of the descendants married Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland (Ealenor). They are ancestors of Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall. *Alice*, daughter of John *Harcourt*, and widow of John de *Lemisi*, married *Waleran de Newbergh*, fourth Earl of Warwick.

CHAPTER X.

Following is the lineage of the ancestors, as taken from Burke's Peerage; also, from The County families of Essex, Baldwin VI, brother of Queen Matilda, of England, had son, Baldwin de Gaunt. His daughter married the great Allen de Percy. Their son William married the daughter of Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare; had Lady Agnes Percy, who married the Duke of Nether Lorraine, and had Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, who inherited his aunt's the Countess of Warwick's estates.

A de Bohun, Alice, a descendant of Henry, married Ralph de Toni of Flamstead, 1264.

Venable, Kinderton, Shirley:

Peter Venables, Baron of Kinderton, married Catherine Shirley. George Vernon married Dorothy Shirley, descended from the ancient Baronies of Ferers of Chartley, Boucheir and Louvain. Henry, Earl Ferers of the present time, is named Sewallus.

Selina, Countess of Huntington, of the 18th century, was considered the greatest character of her time. She lived during the reign of four monarchs. She gave of her great wealth bountifully to religion, and her powerful influence was felt through all her life. She is descended from the ancient Earl Ferers. Her biography has been published. A Margaret Rolle, a great Devonshire heiress, wife of Lord Walpole, afterwards the Earl of Oxford, separated from him, and on his death married Sewallis Shirley. Her son George, third Earl, was nephew to Sir Horace Walpole. She succeeded in her right to the Baronies of Clinton and de Say. On the death of Hugh, Lord Clinton, about 1300, Lady *Matilda* Maud de Beauchamp married *Geoffrey* de Say, Admiral of the King's Fleet, and their daughter, *Idona* de Say, married Sir *John* Clinton, third Baron Clinton of Maxtock.

LINEAGE OF DE BELLOMONT (BURKE).

Abercorn, Duke of Hamilton :

Without attempting to trace the exact line of descent of the illustrious house of Hamilton, from the great and powerful stock of the ancient de Bellomonts, Earls of Leicester, there seems to be no doubt they derive their descent therefrom, and of the Counts of Mellent. Lady Isabell de *Vermandois* married Robert de *Beaumont*, Earl of Mellent and first Earl of Leicester. And Lady Gundreda de *Warren* married Roger *Bellomont* de Newbergh, Earl Warwick. Lineage of Baron de Lisle and Dudley, by maternal descent from the de Beaumonts and Beauchamps, ancient Earls of Warwick, the Earls of Leicester. They can claim legitimate descent from William the Conqueror. Princess *Gundreda*, the youngest daughter of that monarch, married William de *Warren*, first Earl Warren and Surrey. And the granddaughter of that marriage, Gundred, married Roger de *Beaumont*, second Earl Warwick, the Baronet's direct ancestor.

Lineage of the present Duke of Newcastle :

Descended from the de Says, Clinton. Walter Fitz-Walter descended from William Longspere and Henry I of England and fair Rosamond. The Jephson, Norreys, through their descent, may claim descent and to partake of the most illustrious blood in England—Plantagenets, de Clare, Salisbury, Bellomont, de Veer, Odingsells, Beaumont (Burke), (to show what that great authority has to say of that lineage), which is in the line of Baldwin.

The Barony of Say and Sele I do not give now, as I give it later under the order of the Barons of Runymede.

CLINTON LINEAGE.

John de *Clinton*, first Lord Clinton, son and heir of Thomas de Clinton, of Amington and Maxtock, Co. Warwick, by Maude, daughter of Sir Ralph Bracebridge, of Kingsbury, Co. Warwick, and the descendants of Osbert, the nephew of Geoffrey de Clinton, Lord Chamberlain to *Henry I.* married Ida, eldest daughter of William de Odingsells, Lord of Maxtock Castle, Co. Warwick.

He had two sons, John and William, created Earl of Huntingdon.

Sir *John* de Clinton, second Baron de Clinton, married Margery, daughter of Sir William Corbet of Chadlesly, Corbet, Co. Worcester, and had son Sir John de Clinton, third Baron.

This noble inherited the estate of his uncle, Sir William, Earl of Huntingdon, and was Constable of Warwick Castle in 1390.

He married first *Idonea* de Say, eldest sister of *William* Lord Say, and daughter of Geoffrey, second Baron de Say, Admiral of the King's Fleet, and Lady *Matilda* Beauchamp. Lady *Idonea* was aunt and sole heir of Elizabeth, Baroness de Say. She was also cousin and heir to William de Say and Baron Seele.

The present family of Warwick are Neville.

First Greville of Campden purchased the title of Milcote from Sir Walter Beauchamp, Knt.

The bear and staff belong to the Saxon Earls Warwick, derived from the chivalrous Guy.

The arms were adopted by the de *Newburghs*, who are of the house of Plantagenet.

Roger de Beaumont was ruler of Normandy, with *Matilda*, during the absence of William in England.

Matilda had daughter Constance, married to Allen Fergeant, Duke of Brittany. Agatha was affianced to the Saxon Harold, son of Earl Godwin. Adella married Stephen of Blois. *Gundreda* married William de *Warren*, Earl of Surrey, created by William Rufus, her brother.

Gundreda had two sons—William de *Warren*, second Earl of Surrey, and Rainold, who died childless. From the former sprang many noble families. His son *William*, third Baron, had daughter *Isabel*, who married William of Blois, who was son of Stephen and Matilda, great-grandson of *William* the Conqueror. William Rufus died, and *Henry* I seized the throne while Robert Courthose was on a crusade in the Holy Land with Godfrey de Boulogne. *Henry* married *Matilda* or Maude, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and his wife Margaret, thus uniting the Norman and Anglo-Saxon families, also Scotland. Queen Matilda's name was Edith, but was called Matilda in compliment to King Henry's mother. She was styled good Queen Maude. Robert, Duke of Normandy, was her godfather.

Earl *Mellent* was cousin to Robert, Duke of Normandy, and interceded with Henry to deal fairly with his brother. Earl Mellent was Robert de *Beaumont*, Earl of Leicester.

DE BOHUN LINEAGE.

I. Humphrey de Bohun, the first of this noble family settled in England, being a kinsman to the Conqueror.

II. Humphrey (the Great), m. Maud, dau. of Edward de Saresbury.

III. Humphrey, the steward to King Henry I, m. Margery, dau. of Milo, Earl of Hereford.

IV. Humphrey, m. Margery, dau. of Henry of Huntington.

DE TONI LINEAGE.

Roger de Toni (the Elder), standard bearer of William (Conq.)

Ralph de Toni.

Ralph de Toni.

Roger de Toni, m. dau. of Robert, Earl of Leicester.

Roger de Toni, m. Constance, dau. of Richard, viz. Count de Bellomont.

Ralph de Toni.

Roger de Toni.

Ralph de Toni, m. Alice de Bohun.

ANCESTRY OF BEAUCHAMP.

Walter Beauchamp, steward to King Henry I, m. Emeline, dau. of Urso d' Abitot.

William de Beauchamp.

William de Beauchamp.

Walter de Beauchamp, Governor of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire.

William de Beauchamp, m. Isabel de Mauduit.

William de Beauchamp, Earl Warwick, m. Maud Fitz John.

Guy de Beauchamp, m. Alice de Toni.

PECHE ANCESTRY.

Robert Peche, Bishop of Coventry.

Geoffrey Peche, m. Petronel, dau. of Robert Walsh.

Richard Peche, Justice of Assize in Warwickshire, 1229.

Sir John Peche, Knight, d. 1339.

Sir John Peche.

Sir John Peche, Knight, Lord of Hampton in Ardly, d. 1377.

Sir John Peche, Knight, b. 1352, d. 1386.

Margaret Peche, m. William de Montfort.

BOOTH LINEAGE.

John Booth, of Barton, in Lancashire.

Sir Robert Booth of Dunham, Knight, m. Dowse, dau. of Sir Wm. Venables of Bolin, Sheriff of Chester.

Sir William Booth of Dunham, Knight, m. Maud, dau. of John Dutton, Esq., of Dutton.

George Booth, Esq., of Dunham, m. Catherine de Montfort, d. 1483.

HOLFORD LINEAGE.

Roger de Toft, Lord of Toft.

William Toft, m. Joan, dau. of Richard de Lostock.

Henry Holford, brother and heir to Roger, who died 1330, and assumed name Holford from place of his residence, as was customary, which surname his posterity has ever since retained.

John Holford, of Holford, m. Joana, dau. of Roger le Bruyn, of Stapleford.

William Holford, of Holford, m. Margaret, dau. of Sir Richard Venables of Kinderton, d. 1459.

Thomas Holford, Esq., of Holford, m. Joan, dau. of Richard Leigh.

Thomas Holford, Esq., of Holford, m. Maud, dau. of William Bulkeley, Deputy Judge of Chester.

Sir George Holford, of Holford, Knight, m. Isabel, widow of Warren of Pointon in Cheshire, and dau. of Robert Leigh of Addlington, Sheriff.

Sir John Holford, of Holford, Knight, m. Margery, dau. of Rufe Brereton of Iscoit, Flintshire.

Thomas Holford, of Holford, m. Jane Booth.

KENILWORTH.

Kenilworth is scarce five miles away from Coventry.

Most stirring scenes were enacted there, from midsummer 10 December, 1266. The castle of the De Montforts, Coleshill, was the scene of battle, engaged in between Henry III of England and *Baldwin de Montfort*. An arrow shot over the wall of the castle, aimed at the King, would have been his death, had not a loyal follower thrown himself in front of the King, and himself perished.

The honors of Roger of Beaumont, the head of that house; passed by female descent to Simon de Montfort, that great deliverer who made the title of Earl of Leicester the most glorious in the whole peerage of England (Freeman). He was ancestor of Baldwin de Montfort.

The *Earl of Maxtoles'* castle was near by. A picture of it is in a book, "Life in an Old English Town." We hear of fighting between the young Earl of Stafford, the Lord of Maxtock and the citizens.

The Earl of Leicester, better known as the Duke of Buckingham, caused the imprisonment of Sir Baldwin de Montfort, because he made some difficulty about the surrender of his manor of Coleshill into the Duke's keeping.

That the great prosperity of Coventry and the glory passed away with the Tudor Kings is undoubted, just as the special history closes with the War of the Roses.

One of their laws was that, No man of craft "shall bear bills, or gysarnes, or straight staves," upon pain of forfeiture of said weapons. Those driving cattle to market could, however, carry a small staff in their hands.

The gentry flocked to the far-famed Corpus Christi shows, or to be near the court, for Henry VI and his Queen tarried frequently at Coventry. In 1440 Sir Humphrey Stafford and his son Richard were attacked at nightfall, in the broad gate, as they were coming from Lady Shrewsbury's, by Sir Robert Harcourt and his men. Richard was slain, while two of the Harcourt faction were also killed in the fray.

This was written to *Viscount Beaumont*, as the men say, in a Paternoster.

Many notable folk have at one time or another been connected with the city.

Sir William Dugdale, Garter King-at-Arms, under Charles II, author of the *Monasticon* and the antiquities of Warwickshire, received his education here at the free grammar school.

Old St. Mary's Hall is full of deep interest. Sitting in the minstrel gallery, behind the array of Cromwellian armor, can be viewed a magnificent 15th century window, above the arms of the city, "The Elephant and Castle," wheat sheaves of Chester, and the sable eagle of Earl Leoffric and Lady Godiva. As the black eagle is almost unknown as an insignia in England, it belonging more properly to Germany, it would seem that it was derived from some heir of that country. Chester, being near by, and the le Bruins, bearing that emblem, were possibly connected.

The great Barons formed a league, and compelled King John to yield to their demands, and on the 15th of June, 1214, signed at Runymede the ever memorable Magna Charta.

The Barons of Runymede is an order, existing in America. Among its number is Bruen, also Orville Dwight Baldwin, as descendants.

Louis VII affected to lay claim to England, through his Queen Blanche, who was granddaughter of Henry II. John fled, and Louis was proclaimed King, when, fortunately, John died, and his child, ten years of age, was declared King. The Barons would not desert, under such circumstances, the Plantagenet, the legitimate heir.

King Philip Augustus was the only son of Louis VII, and married Isabella, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Hainault, and niece of Philip, Earl of Flanders. This princess was directly descended in the female line from the unfortunate Charles of Lorraine, last heir of the Carlovingians. A bitter enmity existed between Philip and Henry II of England. And their armies met at a spot near Gisors. They had scarcely discussed the point in dispute, when the venerable Bishop Tyre appeared, and made an eloquent appeal for them to give up all thoughts of war and engage in defending Christians in the Holy Land.

Such an appeal was never made in vain. Henry instantly proffered his services, and assumed the cross. And Philip Augustus followed his example, with a crowd of gallant warriors, Richard Coeur de Lion, Philip of Flanders, Duke of Burgundy, and the Counts of Champagne, Chartres and Nivarre.

THE BARONS OF RUNNYMEDE, OR RUNE MEAD.

The memorable meeting of the Barons was preceeded by a more solemn one at the altar of St. Edmundsbury.

They marched to London and met by appointment King John, at long low plains near Runnymede, bounded on one side by the Thames, on the other by a gentle line of hills.

The island in the river. The famous spot speaks only of peace and long tranquility. In the council meadow, for Run Med means the mead of council. The Ankerwyke Yew to be seen on the opposite shore, which was a vigorous tree when the Army of God and Holy Church stood upon Runnymede, and which still bears its green leaf after six hundred and fifty winters.



The Barons of England swearing before Cardinal Stephen Langton, November 2, 1214, that they will support and procure from King John the confirmation of the Charter of Liberties, known as the Magna Charta.

Henry died, and Richard Coeur de Lion was King, and John took the throne while Richard was in the Holy Land. King Philip became estranged from Richard, owing to the greater power of this mighty monarch, and so, on his return to France, leagued with John to win back their great baronies of Aquitaine and Burgundy. John had killed his nephew Arthur (so it was supposed), and the nation was enraged, and he was cited to appear before the crown of France. Queen Eleanor had strenuously aided her favorite son, John, but could not survive the fallen fortunes of the house of Plantagenet. She was the divorced wife of King Louis VII, and married Henry II of England.

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King David I of Scotland married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, and Judith, niece of William the Conqueror. Their son, Prince Henry, married Lady Ada de Warren, daughter of William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, and his wife, Lady Isabel de Vermandois. She was the great-granddaughter of William and Matilda.

The Ancestors who signed "Magna Charta," they are in large type. A star is after a direct ancestor.

ANCESTRY OF THE MAGNA CHARTA BARONS.

RICHARD FITZ-GILBERT OF RICHARD DE CLARE.

Richard Fitz-Gilbert was the founder of the house of Clare in England. He accompanied William the Conqueror there, and participated in the spoils of conquest, and obtained extensive possessions in the new and old dominions of his royal leader and kinsman.

He was the eldest son of Gislebert, surnamed Crispin, Count of Eu, Earl of Brion in Normandy, in right of his wife, who was the sister and heir of the Earl of Brion, and by her inheritance from his father, Geoffrey (or Godfrey), Earl Eu and Brion, a natural son of Richard I (sans peur), third Duke of Normandy, died 986. Ancestor of William the Conqueror.

In the sixth year of William I, Richard Fitz-Gilbert was joined, under the designation of Ricardus de Benefacta, with William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, in the great office of Judiciary of England. At the time of the general survey in England he was designated as Ricardus de Tonebridge (now Tunbridge), in Kent. It is recorded he was possessed of thirty-eight lordships in Surrey, thirty-five in Essex, three in Cambridgeshire, ninety-five in Suffolk, and some in Wilts and Devon. One of these lordships was of Clare, on the border of and in Suffolk, which, subsequently becoming his chief seat, he came to be styled Richard de Clare, and his descendants to be known as the Earls of Clare, although never so created. He fell in a skirmish with the Welsh. Of the issue by wife Rohaise was a daughter married to Baldwin Teutonicus, (Look on chart on first page.) Rohaise was a daughter of Walter Gifford, first Earl of Buckingham, son of Osborn de Bolebec and his wife, Aveline, sister of Gunorra, wife of Richard I, third Duke of Normandy. Baldwin Teutonicus had Nicholas de Baschville, Lord of Castle Martel in Germany. He married a daughter of Herfastus the Dane, and a niece of the Duchess Gunorra in Normandy, and had William de Martel, Earl of Guarem, or Warren, who married a daughter of Rafe de torta, a noble Dane, protector of Normandy during the nonage of Duke Richard I, and had issue Roger de Mortimer, brother of William de Warren, first Earl of Surrey, both companions of William the Conqueror, and had issue Ralph de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore Castle, married Lady Millicent and had issue Hugh de Mortimer, second Baron, Lord of Wigmore Castle, d. 1185. married Lady

Maude, and had issue Roger de Mortimer, third Baron of Wigmore Castle, d. 1215, and had issue by Lady Millicent, daughter of Robert Ferrers, fourth Earl of Derby, and his wife, Sybilla, daughter of William de Braose of Brecknock, and had issue Lady Joan de Mortimer, and had issue by husband, Walter de Beauchamp, son of Walter, fourth Baron Beauchamp, William de Beauchamp, fifth Baron of Elmly, by wife, Lady Isabel, daughter of William, sixth Baron Mauduit, and fourth Baron Henalape, heritable chamberlain to the exchequer, had William de Beauchamp, sixth Baron Beauchamp, created Earl of Warwick, and by wife, Maude, daughter of Sir John Fitz-John, Guy de Beauchamp, second Earl of Warwick, 1275-1315, by wife, Lady Alice, daughter of Sir Ralph de Tomi and widow of Sir Thomas Letyburn, had Lady Matilda de Beauchamp, married Geoffrey de Say, Admiral of the King's fleet, and descended from Geoffrey de Say, a Magna Charta Baron.

ROGER BIGOD (a Magna Charta Baron).

Earl of Norfolk, Lord High Steward of England, d. 1220, m., first, before 1195, Lady Isabel de Warren, daughter of Hamelin Plantagenet, fifth Earl of Warren and Surrey (*jure uxoris*), who bore one of the three swords at the second coronation of Richard I of England and was with that King in the army at Normandy, and d. 1202, and his wife, Isabella, Countess of Surrey, widow of William de Blois, and only daughter and richest heiress in England of William, third Earl Warren and Surrey, who zealously espoused the cause of King Stephen and had a chief command in his army. He was a son of William, second Earl Warren and Surrey, and his wife, Lady Isabel de Vermandois, daughter of Hugh Magnus. Her descent is from Charlemagne. See chart. Roger Bigod had by his first wife, Lady Isabel, Hugh Bigod, one of the Charta Barons, second Earl of Norfolk, d. 1225. He (Hugh) married Lady Maud Marshall. Hugh Bigod and Lady Maud had Sir Ralph Bigod, who had Lady Isabel, she was widow of Gilbert de Lacie, Lord of Meath, Ireland, and married, secondly, John Fitz-Piers Fitz-Geoffrey, Lord of Berkhamstead and Kirkling, Chief Justice of Ireland (time of Henry III), and their son, Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Baron de Mandeville, created in 1199, Earl of Essex, Justiciary of England, and his second wife, Lady Aveline. Lady Isabel had John Fitz-John, Chief Justice of Ireland, 1258, leaving issue by wife whose name has not been preserved, Lady Maud Fitz-John, widow of Gerard de Furnival d. 1280, who married, secondly, William, sixth Baron

de Beauchamp of Elmley Castle, Earl of Warwick, in right of his mother, Lady Isabel, daughter of William, fourth Baron Mauduit, of Henslape, County Bucks, heritable chamberlain to the exchequer, d. 1256, and sister and heiress of William Mauduit, seventh Earl of Warwick.

William de Beauchamp was a distinguished captain in the Welsh and Scottish wars of Edward I, and d. 1298.

The mother of Lady Isabel de Mauduit was Lady Alice, daughter of Walleran de Newbergh, fourth Earl of Warwick, d. 1205, by his second wife, Alice de Harcourt. The son of Roger Bellomont de Newbergh, second Earl Warwick, who d. 1153, and wife, Lady Gundreda de Warren, was Walleran. Lady Gundreda was daughter of William de Warren, second Earl Warren and Surrey, and wife, Lady Isabel de Vermandois, widow of Robert de Beaumont, Earl Mellent, and a descendant of Hugh Capet, King of France.

To return to William de Beauchamp and Lady Maud, who had Guy the ancestor, also had daughter, Lady Sarah de Beauchamp. Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, married Lady Alice, daughter of Ralph de Toni, of Flamstead, Herts. She was widow of Thomas de Leyburn, and had Lady Matilda de Beauchamp, who married Geoffrey de Say, Admiral of the King's fleet.

This lineage shows how many of the ancestors are connected by marriage, and their descent from a Magna Charta Baron.

GEOFFREY DE SAY (Magna Charta Baron).

Geoffrey de Say, d. 1230, had by wife, Lady Alice (daughter and coheiress of John de Cheney), William de Say, Governor of the Castle at Rochester, time of King Henry. William d. 1272 and was succeeded by his son, William de Say, who had with others in the twenty-second year of the reign of Edward II summons to advise with the King upon affairs of the realm, and subsequently did military duty in Gascony. He d. 1295 and was succeeded by his son, Geoffrey de Say, then only fourteen years old, whose wardship was given to William, first Baron de Leyburn, in order that he might marry Idonea, daughter of said William. In the seventh year of Edward III he had summons to Parliament as a Baron. He died 1322, having issue by Lady Idonea, who became a rich heiress, inheriting her uncle's and her father's, brothers' and nieces' vast estates. Geoffrey de Say, second Baron, being of age, nineteenth year of Edward II, he had livery of his lands and was summoned to Parliament (Edward.) He was constituted Admiral of the

King's fleet, and was constantly in service with the wars of France and Flanders, d. 1513. He married Maud, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, second Earl of Warwick, and his wife, Lady Alice de Toni. Geoffrey de Say and the Lady Maud had Lady Idonea de Say, who married Sir John, third Lord Clinton of Maxtock, Governor of Warwick Castle. This Lord Clinton is descended from a Magna Charta Baron, being Robert Fitz-Walter.

ROBERT FITZ-WALTER (Magna Charta Baron).

Robert was called the Marshal of the Army of God, who headed the confederate Barons. William Long Sword (so named as he wore a sword the same length as the King, natural son of Henry I and Fair Rosomond), married Ela, Countess of Salisbury, had issue by the Countess Ela, Ida, fourth daughter, which Ida married Robert Fitz-Walter and had issue, Robert Fitz-Walter Fitz-Robert. The last named had daughter, Ela, who married Sir William de Odingsells and had daughter, Ida, who married John de Clinton of Amington, summoned to Parliament (1299) as Baron Clinton. The present title is Duke of Newcastle. Sir John de Clinton had two sons, one was created Earl of Huntington, the other Lord Clinton, second Lord Clinton. His son, John, third Lord Clinton, married Idonea de Say, eldest daughter of Geoffrey de Say, Lord Say and Sele, and granddaughter maternally of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and coheir of her brother, William de Say. Lord Clinton had three sons by Idonea, also daughter, Lady Margaret, married to Baldwin de Montfort, Knight, and had Sir William de Montfort, who married Margaret Peche, granddaughter of Sir John Peche and daughter of Sir John Peche, d. 1386, had issue Sir Baldwin de Montfort, Knight, b. 1445, d. 1475. He married Joana Vernon and had Robert de Montfort of Bescote, Staffordshire, and Monkspath, Warwickshire, who had Catherine Montfort, his heiress, who married Sir George Booth, eldest son of Sir William Booth of Dunham Massie, County Chester, High Sheriff of Chester for life, and wife, Maud, daughter of John Dutton of Dutton, Cheshire, and had Sir William Booth, eldest son, d. November 9, 1520, who had by his second wife, Ellen, daughter of Sir John Montgomery of Trenly, Staffordshire, Jane Booth. She became widow of Hugh, who was son of Sir Pier de Dutton, married, secondly, Thomas Holford, County Chester and had Dorothy Holford, who was second wife of Sir John Bruen of Bruen Stapleford, County

Chester, b. 1510, d. May 14, 1580, and had John Bruen, eldest son, baptized 1560, died January 18, 1626, buried at Tarvin, being of the Bruens of Tarvin. He had by third wife a daughter, Marie, who with her half brother, Obadiah, came to America and married John Baldwin, Sr., of Milford, Conn. Marie had daughter by John Baldwin, Abigail, who married Samuel Baldwin, son of Nathaniel Baldwin of Milford, Conn. They had son, Captain Nathaniel Baldwin, under whose name his descendant, Blanche Evelyn Baldwin, who married John McGaw of England, has become a Colonial Dame of America, the order founded in Washington. Captain Nathaniel's grandson, Samuel, is the ancestor of whom Blanche Evelyn Baldwin (McGaw) was admitted to the Daughters of the Revolution.

From Guizot History of England.

During the Cromwellian period the royalists wished to place the Stuarts again upon the throne, and great supervision was exercised; many great nobles hesitated, the King at Calais not daring to venture in England. In some place alone in Cheshire a plain country gentleman, more bold than other compatriots, William Booth, raised the royal standard and organized the struggle against the republic. Among them was the Earl of Derby, who, with Sir William Booth, was placed in the Tower, which was filled with royalists.

ENGLAND.

The ancient Norman keep, built by the de Veers and de Clares, is still standing, situated at Headingham, near the head-waters of the Colne. The great keep of Headingham is the finest relic of Norman and civil architecture in England. It is in the valley of the Stour, near Essex and Suffolk.

JOHN BRUEN.

The life of John Bruen has been published three times. He was a great philanthropist, and his home, Stapleford Hall, was the refuge of many noble families suffering from religious persecutions. His generosity was colossal; he supplied the poor of three parishes with wool from his mills. His home was a seat of education in religious matter. He was Calvinistic in principle. In his religious zeal he demolished the arms and stained-glass windows of his ancestors. He was the eldest of thirteen children, and he divided the estate among them. The Right Reverend Father in God, Primate of all Ireland, says of him: In him was the very beauty of holiness and of so cheerful a countenance that when I beheld him I was reminded of Moses, whose very face shone as honoring some more than ordinary eminency of grace of heart.

I have his biography in my possession, also one of Matthias Bruen, who is son of Obadiah, in America.

The estate of the Bruens, which for more than five hundred years was the family seat, is a few miles east of Chester. Following is their descent:

Robert le Bruen¹, the first of the family, appears in a grant of lands, bearing date of 1230, and had issue, ¹Thomas le Breun, grantee of lands from John, son of Hugh, son of Hanno de Brune.

1. Thomas,⁸ who m. Alice, dau. of Thomas Greenway of Bid-dulph, County Stafford. Had issue
2. Eva,¹ m. Phillip de Stratton.
3. Robert,² heir of Bruen Stapleford. The last had issue: Emma,³ sole daughter and heiress, m. Roger le Bruen, and had children.

1. Joan,⁴ m. John Holford, and
2. Robert,⁴ son and heir, d. before 27 Edward III (1354) had issue.

1. Robert,⁵ who commanded a company of archers in France, 30 Edward III (1357).

2. Roger, son and heir, by deed, Edward II (1309), d. 35 Edward III (1362), m. Catherine, dau. of John de Leigh, had issue.

1. Geoffrey,⁶ ancestor of the Bruens of Tarvin, and

2. Nicholas,⁶ m. Ellena, dau. of Roger de Praers, and sister and sole heiress of Henry de Praers of Duddon, and had

1. Roger,⁷ married by contract in 1383 to Catherine, dau. of Sir John Norris. By inquisition, 4 Henry VI (1426.) After the death of Roger, it appears he held in demesne, as of fee, the manor of Bruen Stapleford, from the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, by military service, value per annum eight marks, with lands in Clotten, Wymbalds, Trafford, Oscroft Farm, Childes, Christleton, Guilden, Sutton, Barton, Huxley, Hargreave and Chester. He had issue.

John,⁹ second son,³ Robert,⁹ third son, living 4 Henry VII (1489).

1. James,⁹ eldest, m. the dau., who is heiress of John Ded-woods of Chester, and had issue.

1. John,¹⁰ eldest, but died without issue before 24, Henry VIII (1533), and was succeeded by his brother,

2. James,¹⁰ who m. Anne, dau. of Geoffrey Starkie and Sybilla, his wife, had eleven children, the eldest was

1. John.¹¹ He m. a dau. of Ottey, of Ottey, County Salop. He had issue:

1. John,¹² eldest son, m., first, sister of Sir John Done, who d. without issue, and he m., second, Dorothy Holford, dau. of Thomas Holford, of Holford. John d. 1587, had son,

1. John,¹³ baptized 1560, the eldest of thirteen children, the father-in-law of John Baldwin, Sr., of Milford, Conn., America.

DUNDRIDGE AND ITS VICINITY.

Aston Clinton, about four miles from Aylesbury, a country town. The chapel of St. Leonard's is on the site of an old cell belonging to Missenden Abbey. It is held in the tenure of Sylvester Baldwin in 1636. He is a cousin of Nathaniel Baldwin, who emigrated to America. The descendants of Sylvester inherited the same lands, and came to America at the same time as the other Baldwins. Following is the descent of Dundryge:

Simon de Montacute, d. 1316	William de Montacute and Elizabeth, of Aston Clinton Manor, acr'prati Wendover, unum messeuge Dundryge in Aston, 100 acr. terr. and gravi itm.
Wm. de Montacute=Eliz. d pos. of Dundryge	
Wm. de Montacute (cr. Earl of Salisbury) d. 1343	=D. Wm. Lord Grandison
John (second son)	=Margaret, dau. of and heiress of Thomas Lord Monthermer
John, Earl of Salisbury, suc. uncle as Earl, d. 1400	=Maud, d. 1423
Thomas, Earl of Salisbury, d. 1428	=Eleanor, sister and heir of Earl of Kent
Alice	=Richard Neville, cre. Earl of Salisbury, d. 1460
Richard, Earl of Warwick, (King maker) d. 1471.	=Sir John Dudley, suc. to the Earldom
Isabel Neville	=George Plantaganet, (Duke of Clarence) bro. of Edwin IV, d. 1478
Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded 1541	She was guardian of Queen Mary, dau. of Henry VIII, King of England

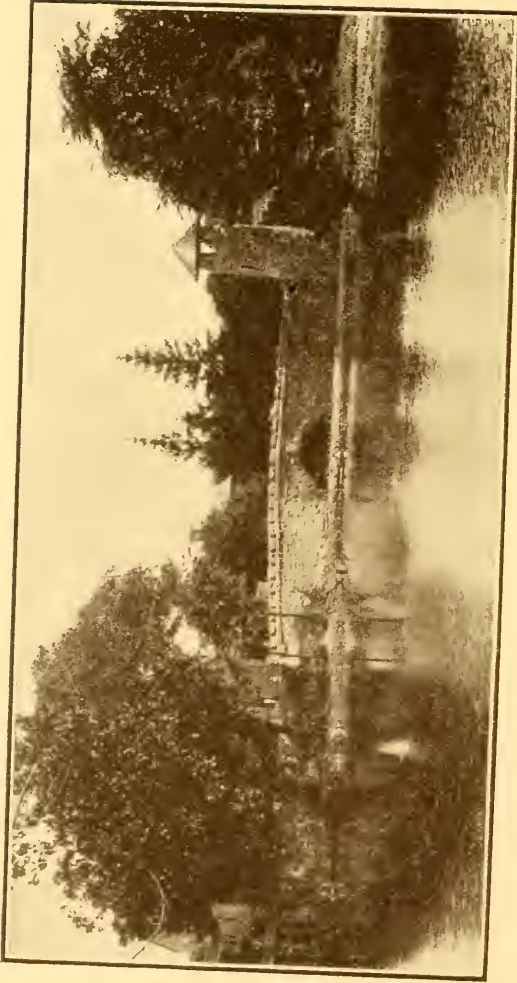
Dundryge then reverted to the crown, and was given to Sir John Baldwin, the uncle of the American Baldwins. There are no Baldwins living there, where they were plenty, but the Baldwin woods are to be seen, and in the chapel close by the graves and in the church the coats of arms.

The various arms are to be found in Burke's Peerage, and, by the way, Burke is descended from a common ancestor. (See in my history Hugo de Burg.)

The arms borne by Sir John Baldwin and the Irish Baldwins, who were from this vicinity, had the following arms:

A squirrel sejant (meaning a squirrel sitting on a gold bar.) It is represented holding a sprig of hazel, and the squirrel is painted in natural color. The above is the crest which is placed above the arms or shield. The latter contains three pairs of oak leaves, two in upper half and one pair in lower part. The leaves are in natural color. The shield is of argent (silver.)

As you know, arms are hereditary in England; those using the arms in America do so because they wish to show their descent, both collateral and lineal. Our line, though descending from so many of the royal line, have much to choose from should they so desire. Upon very careful investigation I have found no Baldwin in this city, not of our immediate family, descended from the Bruens, which gives us the royal descent.



Stone Memorial Bridge, in commemoration of the first settlers of Milford, Connecticut. Among the names carved upon the granite blocks are those of John Baldwin, Sr. and Marie Bruen his wife ; also Nathaniel Baldwin, all ancestors. The bridge is an historic one, built of early relics of the pioneers.

Guildford, the home of the early American Baldwins, is sixteen miles east of New Haven. Durham is on the north, eleven miles long.

The first planters, whether gentlemen or yeomen, were mostly husbandmen. The government consisted of a pure aristocracy. They had one magistrate, vested with the whole power, but the planters were allowed annually to choose three or four deputies to sit with him. The freemen were all churchmen who partook of the sacrament. Town officers were annually chosen, as marshals, secretary and surveyors. Military order prevailed, and a watch was kept night and day. Many of the houses set deep behind palisades. All the laws were entered on the town records. Neither minister or people were ever dissenters from the Church of England. As you know that the Church of England stands as the official one at Washington, their laws and custom was simply a local remove from the realm. All the rights, power and privileges remain to this day. An old stone house or fort still stands in fine condition, built by the minister, Whitfield, at Guildford, Conn. It is the oldest house standing in the United States. Captain Samuel Baldwin was a deacon in three towns, Guildford, Litchfield and Goshen. He was one of the proprietors' committee for laying out the town. At the first town meeting he was one of the selectmen, at the next, moderator. He was chosen treasurer at the first proprietors' meeting. He was also representative until his death. He is said to have been unassuming in manners, a meek and devoted Christian. His lands were on the north side of Goshen; his frame house was on the west side of East street, a few rods southwest of the present brick house, near the road leading from East street to Hart Hollow. He served in the war under King Charles II. He was 67 years old at his death.



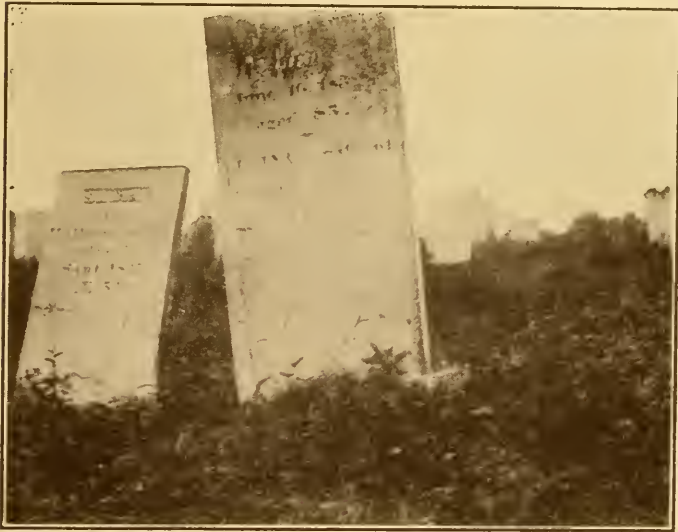
Site of home of Samuel Baldwin, and original stone wall, time of
Revolution.

(See Appendix A.)

HOME SITE AND GRAVES.

I have in my possession some photographs of the old homesteads at Jewet Heights in New York, the home wherein many of the early Baldwins were born. Harvey and his brother, Ambrose, and Ira. It was the home of Samuel Baldwin. The old family Bible is still in existence, owned by a descendant of Ambrose. Frank Baldwin, M. D., of Brooklyn, New York, has given me most valuable assistance in gathering facts of family history, as he is grandson of Ambrose, who is a brother of Harvey, making these Baldwins in California second cousins to Dr. Frank Baldwin. Have also a piece of timber taken from the old house; also pictures of the tombstones, with the ancestors' inscriptions.

(See Appendix A.)



The large gravestone of Samuel Baldwin and his wife, Lucina.

CHAPTER XI.

I must now close these pages of information, and hope that some other member of the family will continue the work, as there are the ancestors of the women who married Baldwins who certainly have an interesting ancestry, the Caulkins, Parmlee, Stanley, etc.

All are entitled to join the following orders existing in America: The Barons of Runymede, the Order of the Crown, Colonia! Dames and Daughters of the Revolution.

I can not close this genealogical history of the Baldwins without adding a few thoughts of mine, and a kind message to those who care to peruse its pages, and to humbly ask for grace if it is found incomprehensible, through want of skill on my part, to set all straight and plainly before my descendants and those other Baldwins of this present line. I confess it has been a consuming work, faithfully carried on for some years, but now the work being completed, so far as in my power lay, I am thankful. Still, it has been a labor of love, giving forth rare historical events I fear would have remained to me in darkness, and also giving pleasure by the intense interest it afforded. So with kindly greetings to my own, my dear ones and love,

MILLIE EVA BALDWIN (BEAUMONT).

1000 Green street, San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX A.

Following are a few letters written to me by some of the members of the Baldwin family, answering queries of family history.

The first one is from a daughter of Ambrose Baldwin and is interesting, because it gives the information that she remembers her grandfather, Samuel Baldwin, the revolutionary hero, and also had a brother that served in the great Civil War. It covers a great stretch of years.

Warren Luce Baldwin also served and was killed in the rebellion. He was son of Orrin Calkins Baldwin and Jane W. Luce, and it was his great grandfather, Samuel Baldwin, the revolutionary hero. And Orrin Calkins Baldwin and Catherine Mary Gorham (Baldwin) were first cousins, as their fathers Harvey and Ambrose were brothers, sons of Samuel Baldwin.

An incident related to show the character of Warren and the estimation he was held in by the officers :

"A resident walking with the officer of the 32nd, one bleak day, inquired the name of the sentry pacing his round in the wintry blast.

"That is young Baldwin of Amsterdam, one of the most reliable soldiers and always at his post."

He was shot while in active duty at the battle of Gainshill.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 21, 1900.

MY DEAR RELATIVE :

Yours of the 7th instant was duly received at New Haven P. O. the 13th. As it was addressed in my given name instead of my husbands, and without the number of the street, it took the postman a few days to find the right Gorham, so please pardon delay in replying.

I am 66 years old, and the last one of my father's family living, and was next to the youngest. The youngest, named Ambrose, was killed in the Civil War.

I remember, when a child, spending the day with my parents at Uncle Harvey Baldwins, in Durham, N. Y. Think he was a doctor. Think there were two daughters home ; thought there were sons, but could not recall names.

The name Orrin in your letter sounds familiar. My earliest recollection is of attending Grandmother Baldwin's funeral, and seeing grandfather sit before the fireplace in his armchair. Think she must have died suddenly, as Cousin Lucina gave me a cake grandmother made. Think he did not long survive her, and died of apoplexy.

The bible containing the family record my father had and at his death gave to his eldest son Samuel, at his death five years ago, he gave to his eldest son West C. Baldwin, of Windham, N. Y. I have one nephew, Dr. Frank Baldwin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has studied genealogy, and if you write to him he can tell you more than I can, and will be delighted to answer your questions. Through some misunderstanding grandfather's dining table passed out of the family; father said it was large enough for them all; quite sure it was not pieced; presume not over four ft. in diameter. The childrens names, as I now remember, were Harvey, Harlem and Hilom (twins), Wait, Ambrose and Ira. Think there were two daughters, Lydia and Eliza (am I right?) As I am unable to give you the information you ask I have named other descendants. Would be pleased to have a reply.

Lovingly your cousin,

KATE.

Catherine Mary Gorham was cousin to Orrin C. Baldwin, as her father and Harvey were brothers. She married Eneas Gorham.

Her brother, Ambrose Noble Baldwin, fought in ten battles of the Civil War, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, he was captain.

[Extract from letter of Frank Baldwin, M. D. :]

"My great grandfather, Samuel Baldwin, was born in Goshen, Conn., May 25, 1755, and died in Lexington (now Jewell), N. Y., June 16, 1838, of apoplexy. He served six months in the Army of the Revolutionary War, but did not leave his native State. He was a corporal. In his old age he used to relate, with much pride, that he had more than once stood guard, at night, in front of Washington's tent.

"About the year 1800 he moved to Lexington, N. Y., with several others from the same town, who took up farms near what was known as the Heights. The road on which they located is still known as Goschey Street, and though the gambrel-roofed house in which Samuel Baldwin lived has long since disappeared, still the exact spot where it stood is not hard to find. He was a christian man and was loved and respected by all who knew him. His wife, Lucina Hill was a worthy wife, and their devotion to each other was a marked feature of their lives. His father, also Samuel Baldwin, was born at Guilford, Conn., March 18, 1725, but lived the greater part of his life at Goschen, where his house still stands. He married Joana Westcoat. His father, Nathaniel Baldwin, was known as Deacon Baldwin, and always held office. He was Captain Nathaniel and married Elizabeth Parmelee; and his father, Samuel, married Abigail Baldwin, a distant relative. He was very prosperous and considered wealthy for these days. His daughter was a beautiful girl, and she numbers many great men among her descendants. She was a great singer. His father, Nathaniel, was born in England in Bucks County."

APPENDIX B.

The present generation will pardon the liberty, as well as the pleasure, I take in giving a very brief outline of Orville Dwight Baldwin's career.

When a young boy, seeking health, he emigrated to California—the glorious land of sunshine—and engaged in various pursuits. It is needless to say he encountered the trying vicissitudes of a stranger; but a year or so placed him in an independent position; as he was of a strong, ambitious nature, success always crowned his business ventures. His beloved parents died whilst he was still in his teens, leaving a large family. As he was a dutiful son so also was he a loving and devoted brother. He went back to the old home and brought the family to California, where they have since remained, all having fulfilled the promise of a careful and religious home training, and having married worthy men.

Orville Dwight Baldwin has two children of whom he can be justly proud. His daughter Blanche is possessed of great musical genius, being considered the finest non-professional player in the city. Orville Raymond, the son, is a large stock rancher, above Cloverdale, (Surrey Hills), and of a most estimable character.

APPENDIX C.

One line tracing from the Conqueror and his Queen Matilda :

William (the Conqueror), m. Princess Matilda	had
Adella, m. Stephen, Count of Blois	had
William de Blois, m. Agnes de Sulli	had
Margeret de Sulli, m. Henry de Eu	had
John de Eu, m. Alice d' Albini, dau. of William, 1st Earl of Arundel	had
Henry Eu, Count Eu, m. Matilda, dau. of William, Earl Marshal	had

Alice, Countess of Eu, m. Ralph de Eyodun, son of Hugh de Lusignon	had
Maud, m. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford	had
Alice de Bohun, m. Ralph de Toni (Standard Bearer)	had
Alice de Toni, m. Guy Beauchamp, Earl Warwick	had
Maud Beauchamp, m. Geoffrey de Saye	had
Idonea de Saye, m. Sir John Clinton	had
Margaret Clinton, m. Sir Baldwin Montfort	had
Sir William de Montfort, m. Margaret Peche	had
Robert Montfort	had
Catherine de Montfort, m. George Booth	had
Sir William Booth, m. Ellen Montgomery	had
Jane Booth, m. Thomas Holford	had
Dorothy Holford, m. John Bruen	had
John Bruen, m. Margeret	had
Marie Bruen, m. John Baldwin, Sen., of Milford, Conn.	had

APPENDIX D.

(Name—BALDWIN.)

Baldwin in early form was *Baudoin*, *Baudowin* (or, rather, *Baudouvin*, there being no W in French), *Baudwin*.

Originally it was a designative term in early Norman-French times, and never the name of a lordship, manor, or place,

The root was :

Baud, a stag-hound. (This is also the root of *baudir*, (Fr.), *baldire*, (Lat.), *baldo*, (Ital.), to encourage in the chase, or in hunting.)

Ouvreur, a keeper, }
or } Corrupted into *Ouvin*, *Ovin*.
Ouvrier, a chief. }

Thus the definition of *Baldwin* being the chief, or keeper, or the chief-keeper of the royal stag-hounds.

One of the best known royal *Baudouvins* was called "bras de fer." In A. D., 862, he then being the hereditary chief-forester of Harlebeck, in Flanders, was created the sovereign Count of Flanders, and, subsequently, Count of Artois, by his father-in-law, Charles le Hardi, King of the Franks, to whose daughter, Judith, he was the third husband, when he became known as *Baudovier*, or *Baudouvin I.*, first Count of Flanders of his line, and d. in 879. From him was descended Baldwin, Count of Hainault, in the 13th century.

Baudouvin, (*Baudwin*, or *Baldwin I.*), Count of Flanders, was the son of Odoacre, the son of Engueraud, or Ingelran, the son of Lyderick, all hereditary chief-foresters of Harlebeck.

The proprietary Counts of Ardres, and of Ghisnes, or Guines, had also in their lands been "baudouviers," or keepers of the stag-hounds; hence Baudwin, or Baldwin, is a common name in their families.

But, philologists will differ!

Of the authorities on surnames, Gentry derives *Baldwin* from the compound of *bald* (Anglo-Saxon), pronounced "bawld," meaning bold, and *win*, (A.-S.), meaning a (successful) contest, or battle. And from this *Baldwin* is defined "bold in battle."

Anderson, another authority, brings *Baldwin* from the old German "balde," and also says it means "bold in battle."

Ferguson says *Baldwin* is derived from the combination of "*bald*" and "*win*." That as a designative term it was "baldwin" in the 8th century, A. D., and in Anglo-Saxon was Baldwine; in early English, Baldwin; in Dutch, Boudewyn; in early French, Baudouin; and Italian, Baldovino.

He says it is a compound of *bald*, *baldo*, *baudo*, Old German, of 4th century, A. D., or the Anglo-Saxon *bold*, which equalled the Latin "*fortis*," a brave, or warrior, and *wine* or *win*, Old German for "friend," therefore *Baldwin* may have been "brave friend."

The word "*bald*" is the most common in the compound words.

It is claimed that *Baldwin* is derived from the Irish word "*balbhan*," i. e., the stammerer, or silent one, the roots being "*balbh*," (Irish), to stammer; (hence the French "*balbutier*," to stammer), and "*an*," (Irish), one who. That is, "*balbhan*," or "*balwin*," or *Baldwin*, is "one who stammers, hesitates."

In the 14th century this designation came to be used in the Fitzmaurice family in Ireland. Thomas-balbhan Fitzmaurice, eighth Lord of Kerry, it is presumed, was responsible for a "Baldwin" family on his estate!

In connection with these two widely different derivations of *Baldwin*, it is interesting to note that "Henry-balbhan was a ranger of woods in Shorpsshire; that is, he did police duty in the public forest, being a knight, or, at least, a squire. He had by his wife, Lady Eleanor Herbert, (daughter of Sir Edward Herbert, Kt. of Red Castle, second son of the first Lord Pembroke, by his wife, Lady Anne Paer, or Parr, a sister of Queen Catherine, the last wife of Henry the VIII.), three sons, who went to Ireland and acquired lands by grant and purchase, in Co. Cork, time of Elizabeth, and founded the *Baldwin* family there—the representative of which is James Baldwin, "The O'Baldwin," as he is called, residing at 21 Green Park, Bath, England. His arms are: "Ar. a chev., erm. bet. 3 hazel sprigs, vert." Crest: "A squirrel sejant or. holding a hazel sprig, vert." Another large Baldwin family in Ireland derives its surname by gift from the Crown! An ancestor was obliged to accept it at the time of the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland. Chief O'Mulligan, hereditary bard and historian to the royal house of O'Reilly, and chieftain of Tir MacCaerthian, in Tir Connell, Donegal, was commanded to assume the surname "Baldwin," and Chief O'Mulligan, in Co. Tyrone, had to take the name "Molineux." In England there are Huguenot families named Baudevin, Baudoin, Baudovin, Bauldevin, Bauldoun.

CHARLES H. BROWNING.

It will be noticed the Irish coat-of-arms are similar to those of the English Baldwin of Co. Bucks.

AMERICAN ANCESTRY—CONTINUED.

- Captain John Stanley, b. Eng.; m. Sarah Scott, December 5, 1645, dau. of Thomas and Anne Scott of Guildford. had
- Deacon John Stanley, b. November 4, 1647, at Farmington, Conn.; d. May 16, 1729; m. November 18, 1669, Hester Newell, dau. of Thomas Newell. had
- Timothy Stanley, b. June 6, 1689; d. November 28, 1761, at Farmington, Conn.; m. 1718, Martha Smith. had
- Mercy Stanley, b. 1726; d. 1768; m. November 28, 1774, Samuel Baldwin.
- John Parmelee, b. in England, came to Guildford, 1639, to Hartford, Conn., 1650, made his will and left large estate to son, November 8, 1659.
- John Parmelee, also b. in England; m. Hannah ———. had
- Isaac Parmelee, b. 1665, in Guildford, Conn.; d. January 3, 1749; m. Elizabeth Hiland. had
- Elizabeth Parmelee, b. January 30, 1697; d. March 14, 1786, at Goshen, Conn; m. Captain Nathaniel Baldwin of Goshen, Conn.
- Ebenezer Hill, b. at Wallingford, Conn.; m. January 3, 1716, Martha Dibble. had
- Ebenezer Hill, b. October 24, 1717, at Wallingford, Conn.; m. May 27, 1741, Elizabeth Baldwin. had
- Ambrose Hill, b. March 21, 1744; m. October 10, 1764, Lucia Beach. had
- Lucina Hill, b. August 5, 1767; m. Samuel Baldwin of the revolution in 1782.

Thomas Scott was one of the original 25 planters of Hartford, Connecticut.

Captain John Stanley served and had active service in King Philip's War, and was also Representative.

The last Samuel here is son of Samuel who is son of Captain Nathaniel Baldwin, and the latter's grandmother was Marie Bruen.

Family Record

Family Record

Family Record

Family Record

R.D. 5.3.





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